

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 22.

PROGRESS OF COLD STORAGE BILLS.

The Brennan cold storage bill before the New York legislature, setting a ten months' time limit on storage of food products and providing for inspection and other regulation, is now in the hands of the governor for signature. The bill was amended by the Senate and the amendments were concurred in by the Lower House on Wednesday of this week. The measure originally named six months as the storage limit, but this was extended by the Senate to ten months for all products, except dairy products, which are allowed a year's limit.

The United States Senate Committee on Manufactures gave a hearing to poultry and produce interests last week in Washington on the so-called Heyburn bill regulating cold storage, a measure which is impractical and dangerous, and which is universally opposed. The committee was supposed to give opponents of the bill ample time to present their side of the case, but if the poultry and produce hearing is a sample, they will get very little consideration.

The hearing was short, and but few witnesses were able to appear. Those who did testify put in some telling strokes against the bill, however. This was particularly true of the evidence given by such disinterested government experts as Dr. Mary E. Pennington and Dr. Rogers, of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Gies, of Columbia, and Dr. Pease, of the Lederle Laboratories.

The testimony of these experts showed conclusively that proper cold storage of butter, poultry, eggs and fish, when the goods were stored in perfect order, had no deleterious effect upon the wholesomeness of these products up to a full year or more. The testimony was generally regarded as conclusive evidence that the bill before the committee is useless and unnecessary from a sanitary viewpoint.

Packers had their first hearing on cold storage legislation at Washington on Thursday, when John Morrell and Thomas D. Foster, of John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa, appeared before the Senate committee in opposition to the Heyburn bill. The packers declared that the Heyburn bill was a bad legislative plan in three distinct respects: First, it was indefinite. Second, it prescribed rules for marking the dates on storage products that were impossible of performance, and third, it placed too short a time limit for keeping articles in storage.

The bill fixes four months for pork and

(Continued on page 18.)

READY TO WELCOME THE COTTON OIL MEN Plans for Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Convention in New York

The fifteenth annual convention of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association meets on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the coming week in New York City. It is the first time in the history of the cottonseed products industry that its national association has met in the North, and the trading interests represented on the New York Produce Exchange are putting forth special efforts to make this meeting historic and the most memorable in the life of the association.

New York has come to be the chief trading center of the country for cottonseed oil. The producers are looking more and more in this direction, and it is considered fitting that they should come to New York as guests of the traders. A business and entertainment programme has been provided which offers promise of great benefit and enjoyment.

As the convention date approaches the prospects of a large attendance increase. Specially chartered ocean steamers leave New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston at the end of this week bearing the delegations from the lower Mississippi Valley and South Texas, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas. The Georgia delegation, especially, is expected to be a large one, while the members of the Carolina Press Association are coming in a body as guests of the crushers.

Special Steamers and Trains Bring Crowds.

A special train of five Pullman sleepers leaves Memphis for New York, containing the Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas party, and picks up three more carloads at Chicago, coming via Niagara Falls and down the Hudson. A similar special train leaves Dallas, Tex., containing the Texas and Oklahoma delegations, and following the same route to New York. Many smaller parties come by various routes for special reasons, some to attend committee meetings in advance and some to take in the sights of New York ahead of the crowd.

Headquarters are established at the Hotel Astor, Broadway and 44th street, where the entire eighth floor is reserved for convention and committee purposes, besides reception parlors on other floors. Chairman J. G. Gash of the Committee on Arrangements is looking after all details, and Chairman W. R. Cantrell of the Hotel Committee is kept busy making hotel reservations for all who apply.

Reception committees for the ladies will also be on hand, and a special programme for the ladies has been arranged.

The Committee on Rules of the Association meets at the Hotel Astor on Monday at 10 a. m., with Chairman R. L. Heflin of Sherman, Tex., presiding, to consider all proposed changes in the trading rules for submission later to the convention. Other committees will also meet in advance.

Programme of the Convention.

The convention is called to order at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday at 10 a. m. by Chairman Gash, and after an address of welcome by Mayor Gaynor and a reply by Vice-President Heflin, President B. F. Taylor of Columbia, S. C., takes the gavel and delivers his annual address. The programme for this and succeeding days is briefly as follows:

Wednesday, June 7, 10 a. m.:

Meeting called to order by J. G. Gash, chairman Committee on Arrangements.

Address of Welcome by Mayor Gaynor, of New York City.

Reply by Mr. R. L. Heflin, vice-president of the association.

Gavel turned over to President B. F. Taylor by Mr. Gash.

Roll call and enrollment.

Address of the president.

Address by Mr. Henry R. Towne, president of the Manufacturers' Association, New York. Subject, "Scientific Cost Reduction." Discussion.

Address by Dr. H. W. Wiley, Washington, D. C., on "Cottonseed Oil as a Food for Man."

3 p. m.:

Automobile trip from Hotel Astor through New York, Brooklyn and Prospect Park to Coney Island.

6.30 p. m.:

"Shore Dinner" at Reisenweber's Casino, Coney Island.

Thursday, June 8, 10 a. m.:

Address by Judge Henry C. Hammond, of Augusta, Ga., on "The Trust Law in Its Application to the Cottonseed Oil Industry."

Paper by Mr. Walter D. Nash on "The Oil Mill Superintendent."

Paper by Mr. French, of the French Oil Mill Machinery Company, on "The Press Room."

(Continued on page 28.)

CLASSES AND GRADES OF MEAT

Market Terms and Trade Methods Reviewed

By Louis D. Hall, Assistant Chief of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This review of standard grades of meat, methods of marketing carcass meats and cuts, and other wholesale trade methods, begun in The National Provisioner of December 3, is the first of its kind ever compiled or published. It brings trade practice right up to date, and may be taken as authoritative. Though most of the information contained in it is already known to up-to-date traders, yet it is worth while even for them to review it in this manner, while the information contained in it will be of great educational value to those not now in possession of it. For this reason The National Provisioner is glad to give space to Mr. Hall's admirable review, or at least such portions of it as will particularly interest our readers.]

Grading Pork Cuts.

The grading of pork cuts is more complex than that of other meats since it involves not only their quality, shape, proportions of fat and lean, and weight, but also the styles of cutting and methods of packing by which they are prepared for different classes of trade. Many of the grade names refer merely to different methods of cutting and curing; but since they are applied only to cuts of specified quality, thickness or weight, the grades are in reality based on the latter factors to a large extent.

The various cuts differ considerably as to methods of grading; consequently an adequate explanation of the factors involved and their relative importance can be presented only by describing the grades of each class.

Hams.

Hams are of two general kinds, short cut and long cut. The former are made from comparatively fat, plump hams, trimmed short and round at the butt, and the shank cut off at the hock joint. They are sold either as regular short cut, skinned or boneless rolled hams. Long cut hams are lean, long hams, with the butt left full and the foot taken off at the first joint below the hock. The principal grades are regular long cut, Stafford cut, Manchester cut and Italian cut hams.

Short cut or American cut hams are cut from the side midway between the hench-bone and slip-bone,* trimmed round at the butt, cushion† faced full, not undercut on the skin side, and shank cut off in or above the hock joint. Until 1909 the Board of Trade required that the shank be cut above the hock so as to expose the marrow.

Practically all hams are sold as sweet pickled or smoked meats. For regular delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade as sweet pickled hams, they must average, in lots, not to exceed 16 pounds, with no ham to weigh less than 12 pounds and none to weight over 20 pounds. The short cut ham is the leading ham cut, and has to a large extent taken the place of the long cut ham in export trade.

Short cut hams are graded by packers according to the brand of smoked hams for which they are suitable. For the first brand (known as "extra selected" or "fancy" sugar-cured hams), they are selected for thickness and firmness of lean meat, plump, well-rounded shape, solid, white fat of medium

thickness (1¾ to 2 inches on a medium weight ham), smooth, soft skin, bright color, small shank and absence of bruises. The bulk of this grade weigh 10 to 16 pounds, 10 to 12 pounds being most desirable for family trade, and 14 to 16 pounds for hotels and restaurants. They are cut mainly from butcher hogs. Especial care is taken in curing and smoking to secure the proper flavor and color.

Second brand or second grade hams (frequently termed No. 1's) are deficient in one or more of the points just mentioned, but must be reasonably good in general quality and not exceedingly deficient in any particular. Many of them are too fat for the first brand. They may be cut from any class of hogs, but the majority are made from packing hogs.

The third brand (also known as "seconds"), includes those from which a skin bruise has been removed, also thin, light hams and any others which lack the shape and quality required for regular meat market trade. They are cut from packing and common bacon hogs. "Easter hams" are light, lean hams (6 to 10 pounds) of good shape and quality, but cut from smooth young pigs. They are sugar cured and smoked, and are in season during the spring and early summer.

Skinned hams are cut short as explained above, the skin is removed down to the shank and the fat trimmed off within one inch of the lean. Until 1909 the Board of Trade regulation required the fat to be trimmed off within one-half inch of the lean. They are made from fat hams of first and second grades, weighing from 12 to 30 pounds, but the bulk weigh 16 to 22 pounds.

Many skin bruised hams are also skinned in order to remove bruises. This style is especially adapted to making boiled hams, which are in favor with restaurant trade for slicing. From one-tenth to one-fourth of the wholesale supply of hams are skinned under usual market conditions. They are quoted both as smoked, sweet pickled and boiled meats.

Boneless rolled hams are made from sweet pickled short cut hams by lifting the skin, removing the surplus fat and the bone, and pressing or tying in the form of a roll with skin on. They are also made from skinned hams. Fifteen to 26-pound hams of first and second brands are used, and they are sold as boiled meats.

Regular and Special Styles of Hams.

Regular long-cut hams are lean, long hams with only one-half to one and one-half inches of outside fat, and (according to Chicago Board of Trade regulations) are "cut from the side by separating with a knife the hip-bone from the rump, properly rounded, foot unjoined at first joint below the hock." They are not faced; and the butt end is left full, which gives it a flat, lean appearance. Average weights are 10 to 20 lbs., but usually above 14 lbs. This cut is made from good and choice bacon hogs. It is no longer extensively used, but was formerly the leading export ham.

"Yorkshire" or "York" hams are cut slightly longer at the butt than regular, but are otherwise as described above. Both are packed as explained under "English meats." "Smithfield" or Virginia style hams are long-cut and very lean, cured hard, spiced, and "aged" for several months before using. They weigh 9 to 18 lbs.

"Stafford" hams are cut about 2 inches shorter at the butt end than regular long-cut hams, hench-bone taken out exposing the socket joint, and foot cut off at the first joint below the hock. They are cut from good and choice bacon hogs and cured for English trade. This grade is made principally from 14 to 18-lb. hams.

"Manchester" hams are a very lean grade of long-cut hams, comparatively flat in shape, butted like "Staffords," and averaging 14 to 18 lbs.

"Italian" hams are very thin, long hams, of 9 to 18 lbs. average, and of common to good quality. The hench-bone is removed as from "Staffords," the leg left extra long, the butt trimmed like American or short-cut hams, the ham pressed flat, dry-salt cured, smoked dark, and seasoned with pepper.

Numerous other styles or grades of hams which were formerly packed in large quantities, especially for export trade, are no longer made or used sufficiently to be regarded as standard products.

(To be continued.)

BIG EXPORT FIGURES FOR YEAR.

Some remarkable records are likely to be made in the export trade for the fiscal year which ends with the present month, June. Ten months' figures of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor furnish a basis for a rough calculation of the trade for the full fiscal year, and these suggest that the exports of raw cotton will aggregate not far from 600 million dollars in value; iron and steel manufactures, approximately 250 million; meat and dairy products, 150 million; breadstuffs, 125 million; copper 100 million; mineral oil, 100 million; wood and manufactures thereof, 90 million; leather and manufactures thereof, over 50 million; agricultural implements, over 40 million; tobacco and manufactures thereof, over 40 million; cotton manufactures, approximately 40 million; and coal, over 40 million dollars for absolute exports, including that going into the bunkers of vessels engaged in foreign trade.

Meat products stand next to cotton in the order of great groups exported. The total value in the ten months ending with April is 120 million dollars, and for the single month of April 14 2-3 million, indicating that the grand total for the fiscal year will approximate 150 million dollars, and probably pass that line if the figures of shipments to non-contiguous territory of the United States are included in the figures of merchandise leaving the ports of continental United States.

WATCH FOR AN OPENING.

Are you a salesman, manager, superintendent, stock keeper out of a job? Watch page 48 for good openings. Almost every week some packer advertises on that page for a man. Such chances do not remain open long; look them up, it will be worth your while.

*The hench-bone is the flat portion of the hip-bone that remains attached to the socket joint of the ham when the hog is split. The slip-bone is the portion of the hip-bone that lies in contact with the back-bone near the end of the loin.

†The cushion is the fat butt of the ham where the tail piece is cut off.

REPORT ON CAUSE OF HAM SOURING

Results of Government Experiments Given in Detail

By C. N. McBryde, M. D., Senior Bacteriologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—In the issue of March 25 The National Provisioner reported the results of the long-awaited government investigation of the important question of "sour meats." The conclusions arrived at in this investigation were given in full, together with the suggestions for prevention of ham "souring." This is a matter of such importance to the trade that The National Provisioner now presents in full the report of the tests made and the conclusions reached.]

Probable Method By Which Ham-Souring Bacillus Enters Hams.

Regarding the question of the probable method by which the ham-souring bacillus enters hams, there were three possibilities to be taken into consideration: (1) That the bacillus is present in the flesh of hogs at the time of slaughter; (2) that the bacillus gains entrance through the pickling fluids; (3) that the bacillus is introduced into the bodies of the hams in the handling or manipulation which the hams undergo in preparation for, or during, the process of curing.

Possibility of Infection Prior to Slaughter.

In order to throw some light upon this point, a number of fresh hams—that is, hams which had been chilled but not pumped or subjected to any other manipulation—were examined bacteriologically, but in no case could the anaerobic bacillus which was isolated from sour hams be detected in any of them. The fact that in certain of the smaller packing establishments which cure their hams without pumping the percentage of souring is extremely low would also seem to negative this possibility, for if the bacillus which causes souring were present in the hams at the time of slaughter, sour hams would be as frequent at such establishments as at those establishments which make a practice of pumping.

Furthermore, a laboratory study, biological and chemical, of the bacillus isolated from sour hams shows that this organism belongs to the class of putrefactive bacteria, and while such bacteria may be present in the intestines of healthy animals, as, for example, the bacillus of Bienstock (*Bacillus putrificus*), these bacteria do not invade the organs and tissues of the body until after the death of the animal, and the packinghouse practice of rapidly eviscerating the hogs immediately after slaughter would certainly preclude this possibility.

Possible Infection From Pickling Fluids.

With regard to the second possibility, that the bacillus finds its way into the hams in the curing pickles, it was determined by laboratory experiment that the addition of 3 per cent. of sodium chlorid or 3 per cent. of potassium nitrate to laboratory media completely inhibits the growth of the bacillus. As the pickling solutions always contain considerably more than these percentages of sodium chlorid and potassium nitrate, it would be impossible for the bacillus to multiply in the pickles.

Additional laboratory experiments demonstrated, however, that the bacillus or its spores may remain alive in the curing pickles for at least thirty days, and it seemed possible that the curing pickles might become contaminated at times with the bacilli, and that the bacilli, although incapable of multi-

plying in the pickles, might find their way into the bodies of the hams in the pickling fluids. In order to throw some light upon this point, the following experiment was carried out:

In this experiment two tiers were put down, each containing 20 hams. The hams weighed from 14 to 16 pounds and had received the usual 48-hour chilling. The pickling solutions employed were the regular curing pickles of the establishment at which the experiment was carried out. The curing pickle in one tier was inoculated with 400 cubic centimeters of a culture suspension of the bacillus, prepared in the same manner as that used for the injection of the hams in tier 2 in Experiment II. A microscopic preparation made from a small drop of the culture suspension before adding it to the pickle showed the bacilli in large numbers, and in 400 cubic centimeters of the suspension there were millions of the bacteria.

The curing pickle in the other tier was left untreated, the hams in this tier serving as a check. The tiers used in this experiment, as in all of the experiments, were thoroughly cleaned with boiling water before the hams were placed in them. The experiment was conducted in a pickling room which was held at 33 to 36 deg. F., and the tiers were rolled three times during the cure. The details of the experiment are as follows:

Tier 1.—Contained 20 hams, half of which were pumped in both body and shank and half in the shank only. As soon as they were pumped the hams were packed in the tier. Sufficient curing pickle to fill the tier was then measured out in a clean barrel and to it was added the culture suspension. The culture was thoroughly mixed with the pickle and the latter was then run into the tier containing the hams.

Result: When tested at the end of the cure, two of the hams which had been pumped in the shank only showed slight souring in the body. The rest of the hams were sweet.

Tier 2.—Contained 20 hams which were pumped in the same manner as those in tier 1. The curing pickle was the same as that used for tier 1, but without the addition of culture. This tier was put down as a check on tier 1, the hams being cured under exactly the same conditions, but without the addition of culture to the curing pickle.

Result: One of the hams which was pumped in the shank only developed slight souring in the body. The remainder of the hams were sweet.

Conclusions Drawn from this Experiment.

Comparing tier 1, which contained the inoculated pickle, with tier 2, the check tier which contained uninoculated pickle, find there was practically no difference in the final result. In tier 1 two of the hams developed slight souring, while in tier 2 one of the hams became slightly sour. All of these hams had been pumped in the shank only.

The fact that one of the hams in the check tier developed slight souring was undoubtedly due to bacterial contamination in pumping or in the handling which the hams underwent prior to pickling, and the slight souring of the two hams in tier 1 must also be attributed to the same cause or

causes, for had the souring in these last hams resulted from the penetration of the bacteria from the pickling solution a higher percentage should have become sour.

Furthermore, if the souring of the two hams in tier 1 had resulted from the penetration of the bacteria from the curing pickle, the souring should have been general throughout the bodies of these hams, whereas the souring was only evident around the bone and was slight in degree.

From this experiment the conclusion would seem justified that the bacillus which causes ham souring does not usually find its way into the bodies of the hams from the curing pickle, although it would be going too far, perhaps, to say that infection never takes place from the curing pickle. The experiment, however, indicates clearly that the curing pickles are certainly not the main channel through which the hams become infected.

In referring to the curing pickles, it should be understood that we refer here to the pickling solutions in which the hams are immersed, and not to the pumping pickles. The possibility of infection through the pumping pickle will be discussed later.

(To be continued.)

PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEETING.

The annual meeting of the New York Produce Exchange was held on Wednesday afternoon, May 31, presided over by President E. R. Carhart. The financial statement of the Board of Managers showed a net surplus for the year of \$67,838. In its report the board said:

"Our membership now numbers 1,982 regular and 93 associate members. During the year the Exchange has bought in and canceled 101 memberships, at a cost of \$44,599, and has thereby wiped out gratuity obligations amounting to \$179,455. The wisdom of this policy is becoming more and more apparent. Had it been followed our Exchange would long ago have passed through a crisis which would have involved the complete reorganization of our membership and the possible collapse of our gratuity fund. Exchange memberships are no longer held for speculative or investment purposes. Our memberships are now held, first, by those who use them for business purposes, and second, by those who hold them as insurance policies.

"Our Exchange has always held a high place in the commercial world, and the port of New York is, and always has been, the commercial center of the United States. It is quite true, however, that much business properly belonging to New York has been diverted to other ports because of unfair railroad differentials and the manipulation of rates; and it is also true that this has been made possible, and that our merchants have lost business fairly belonging to them, because they have believed that the natural advantages of our port and the immensity of our commerce were of themselves sufficient to maintain our supremacy, and consequently have done little or nothing to combat interests antagonistic to New York.

"Believing that we could serve the interests of our membership in no better way, your president and board of managers have made the development of the trade interests of the port of New York, and the increase of the commercial importance of our Exchange, the chief aims of the year's work. With these ends in view, we have made strong efforts to bring our equipment and methods thoroughly up to date, to bring the various trades on the floor in close touch with all important trade

interests and centers in which they are concerned, and have co-operated with every movement having as its object the development, care and protection of the commerce of the port.

"In bringing our equipment and service up to date, the work of the committee on information and statistics calls for special mention. The members of this committee took up their duties with the knowledge that our whole system of gathering, publishing and posting information was based on very old contracts and needed remodeling to suit present day needs. They made an exhaustive study of the whole situation. Mr. C. C. Rubins, chairman of the committee, visited the prominent exchanges of the country for the purpose of studying their methods and contracts. Their work has resulted in a new and improved foreign service, a much more

satisfactory domestic arrangement, and a new, modern physical equipment.

"The question of rail differentials against the port of New York is at last receiving the consideration it deserves, and our Exchange is co-operating with the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association and the Board of Trade and Transportation in an effort to do away with this unjust discrimination against the trade interests of our port. The authorities of the city are co-operating in the effort, and the State authorities are in sympathy with the movement. A successful issue of this case would almost immediately restore to New York its former great grain trade."

President Carhart and Vice-president John Aspegren have been renominated and will undoubtedly be re-elected unanimously at the annual election to be held on Monday, June 5.

This company has been recently incorporated. A fertilizer mixing plant will also be installed.

Through Charles H. Eldridge, treasurer, the Federal Ice Machine Company of No. 37 Wall street, New York, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. The liabilities are \$96,130.01 and the assets \$37,363.58, according to the petition. Claims aggregating \$86,383.24 are unsecured. Included in the assets are patents covering the so-called Holden, or "regulation" system of making ice, value unknown. The liabilities include taxes aggregating \$8,300 due the State of New York; \$11,083.17 due the Great Lakes Engineering Works of Detroit, Mich., for goods sold and delivered; \$9,533.01 due the G. V. Cresson Company of Philadelphia, Pa., for goods sold and delivered, and \$28,431.68 due Joseph Kelly of Jersey City, N. J., for money loaned on a note. According to the Corporation Directory, the board of the company consists of Wendell P. Hurlbut, president; William H. Keller, Daniel L. Holden, S. D. Brewster, Henry D. Cooper, Arthur E. Walradt, and Eldridge. The capital is \$5,000,000.

TRADE GLEANINGS

William Aldinger will erect a bologna factory at Newark, N. J.

The Farmers' Union, Salisbury, N. C., contemplates establishing a fertilizer plant.

W. D. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., contemplates establishing a cotton oil mill at Clinton, N. C.

The Cudahy Packing Company's branch house at Alexandria, La., has been partially destroyed by fire.

W. G. L. Rice and others have incorporated the Ripley Oil Mills, Ripley, Tenn., with a capital stock of \$40,000.

The Neuhoft Abattoir and Packing Company, Nashville, Tenn., will rebuild its burned plant on an enlarged scale.

A combined cold storage, abattoir and fertilizer plant is to be erected by L. H. Shepard and H. Heyman at Charlotte, Mich.

The International Agricultural Corpora-

tion will erect an acid plant to manufacture commercial fertilizers at Americus, Ga.

The Cameron Cotton Oil Company, Cameron, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 by R. L. Batte and others.

W. G. Cottrell, Hot Springs, Ark., who controls tanning process, is considering proposition for establishment of plants at different points.

The Butchers' Packing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 by L. P. Cornet, F. G. Dietman and others.

Nashville, Tenn.—The slaughter pens and cattle sheds of the Neuhoft Abattoir and Packing Company at Nashville, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire.

The Farmers' Gin and Oil Company, Waverly, Ala., will install a cottonseed oil mill.

PROGRESS OF COLD STORAGE BILLS.

(Continued from page 15.)

seven months for beef as the longest time these articles may be kept in storage. The witnesses said that from their experience in business they were prepared to prove that these meats could and can be kept in prime condition for nine months and perhaps even longer.

A hog killed and cured for commerce contains forty-eight parts. To require the marking of each of these parts with the date when stored would be a hardship, say the packers, if not a physical impossibility.

Here's a book about cold storage insulation that every packer and butcher should have:

Nonpareil Corkboard

Whence and Whither

Simply what the title indicates—only the story is told IN PICTURES, not in words. Where cork comes from—how Nonpareil Corkboard is made—the many places it is in use. Not a dry, prosy catalogue, but a graphic record of fifteen years' achievement in the cause of scientific cold storage insulation.

A postal card saying, "Send me your new book on Nonpareil Corkboard"—that's all that's necessary.

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PACKERS AT WASHINGTON

The action of the Executive Committee of the American Meat Packers' Association in designating Washington as the place for the next convention is a move which meets with growing approval, as the reasons for it are better understood. When it was found advisable to hold the convention in some other city than Chicago, because the members in the latter city thought it only fair that they should be relieved from the routine duties of arrangements for a time, the claims of several other cities were considered, including those of Baltimore, Buffalo and Atlantic City. But the actuating reason for the decision in favor of Washington was at least unique, so far as the next convention is concerned.

The fundamental idea in selecting the national capital is that national legislators and administrators may have an opportunity of seeing at a glance the type of men who are making the packinghouse industry the greatest manufacturing business in the United States. There is no use denying that there is a great deal of prejudice against packers, founded almost entirely on misinformation, and the greater portion of it originates in Washington. It is not only a fearless but a wise move on the part of the association officials to call the convention at the seat of most of the troubles and worries which beset the industry.

Those who have attended previous conventions of the American Meat Packers' Association cannot help but feel that this first-hand contact with the government authorities will create such a favorable impression as to eliminate most of the prejudice which has heretofore existed, and to impress official Washington with the fact that there is no higher, no more able and no more conscientious type of business men in this country than the packers.

Aside from this reason for holding the convention at Washington, the next essential is a large attendance, and that will accomplish the purpose of making the proper impression. While it is doubtful if there will be the very large attendance which characterizes the Chicago conventions, because of their central location, it is quite reasonable to suppose that when the members realize fully the purpose of meeting in Washington they will make extra efforts to bring out the very fullest attendance.

Aside from the business features of the forthcoming convention, a better place could not have been selected so far as other attractions are concerned. Washington is without doubt the most beautiful city in the country, it is filled with places of historic interest, and as the convention will be held during the time when Congress is in session, those who have not done so before will have the opportunity of seeing the wheels of government go round.

If never before, from now on the slogan of the association "Now, All pull together!" should be kept in mind until the time of the convention, and to it should be added the words "for a big attendance at Washington!"

COTTON OIL AND COMPOUND

Recent indications of renewed interest in compound lard have been manifest both in the cottonseed oil and stearine markets. Following the clean-up of last fall the winter months showed a stagnant and almost demoralized condition which was reflected in the markets for fats as well as in the export figures. The latter now reflect the re-

vival, as is shown in the completed statistics of April exports.

Up to the end of March the exports of lard substitutes were nearly three million pounds less for a period of nine months than for a like period a year previous. For March alone exports were nearly a million pounds less than in March, 1910. This was concurrent with immense increases in exports of hog lard.

But the April figures turn the balance the other way for lard substitutes. Exports of compound and other lard substitutes for the month of April, according to government figures just made public, total 8,959,215 pounds, compared to 5,582,783 pounds in April, 1910. This increase of nearly 3½ million pounds as compared with a year ago transforms the comparative decrease in exports since July 1 last into a comparative increase of over 600,000 pounds. For the ten months ending with April total compound exports were 65,076,839 pounds, compared to 64,415,601 pounds for a similar period the year previous.

As to the total exportation of cottonseed oil for the season, or since September 1, 1910, The National Provisioner has received inquiries concerning the accuracy of various estimates put forth. The National Provisioner publishes each week a table of exports of cotton seed oil made up from reports obtained from official sources. These reports show a total of approximately 440,000 barrels of cottonseed oil exported from September 1 to May 25.

While these figures cannot be said to be exact, they are as complete as can be obtained until official government figures are compiled, and are certainly more nearly accurate than an estimate put forth giving a much less total exportation for the period stated. They are not compiled from estimates or guesses, but from reports of actual shipments. If anything, they are somewhat less than the complete government compilations will show, as here and there a stray shipment may escape. But the total exports of cottonseed oil up to June 1 will be shown to be a good deal nearer 500,000 barrels than 400,000 barrels.

USING A STATE OFFICE

James Foust has been re-appointed dairy and food commissioner of Pennsylvania for another term of four years. Mr. Foust has made an efficient public officer, though he has thus far failed to explain the conduct of his subordinates in turning the official bulletin of his office, a State publication, into a personal organ for the advancement of certain interests among the State's taxpayers and the abuse and villification of others.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

TEST OF CANVASSED BELLIES.

Following are the results of an actual smokehouse test of canvassed bellies, the figures being taken direct from the test book: 941 dry salt bellies, weighing 12,595 lbs. to smokehouse, came out weighing 11,335 lbs., showing a shrinkage of 1,260 lbs., or approximately 10 per cent. Labor—that is, washing, filling, house and smoking—cost was figured at 10.20 cents per 100 lbs.; sewing and packing, 12.34 cents, per 100; material, string, wood and sawdust cost 3.59 cents per 100 lbs.; boxes and paper in boxes cost 19.82 cents per 100 lbs.; canvassing, parchment paper, ham paper, muslin and thread, cost 35.21 cents per 100 lbs. Wash—barytees, flour and glue—cost 7.50 cents per 100 lbs. This made a total cost of 88.66 cents per 100 lbs.

Making an allowance of 100 lbs. for drying out, the net shipping weight was 12,500 lbs. Figuring total labor at \$28.40, total material \$83.31 and 95 lbs. shrinkage, at 8c., \$6.70, it makes a total cost of \$119.41 for converting the dry salt bellies into smoked canvassed bellies packed ready for shipment. If the dry salt bellies were saleable at 8c., then the cost to the packer of the finished smoked stuff was about 9c.

Had the bellies been smoked and not canvassed, the cost would have been about the same, so there is nothing gained in this method of canvassing other than protection from skipper flies, and possibly some saving in shrinkage.

PUTTING UP MEATS IN GLASS.

A manufacturer of meat specialties in an Eastern city writes as follows for information: Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me some information about putting up goods in glass?

The marketing of meat products and other food products in glass is extensively done by the largest meat packing concerns and by

other big food specialty manufacturers. Their equipment and the extent of their trade makes it practicable. Concerning this subject Geo. T. Hamel, the Canadian meat-canning expert, says in his recently published book on "Modern Practice of Canning Meats" (published by the Brecht Company, St. Louis and New York):

"Glass containers would be by all means the best packing for canned food of every description, as they do not alter the taste of the goods. But they cost too much, their weight is very great as compared with tin cans containing the same amount of meat—which means high freight charges—and their processing requires many precautions, as the glass, when hot and subjected to inside pressure, is very liable to crack if cooling is allowed to take place too quickly.

"Consequently, whatever may be the difference in taste between the same goods when packed in tin or in glass, the canner has to put up with the tin can unless he manufactures high-grade articles. Otherwise, the consumer would have to pay more for the container than for the contents.

"Canners handling a local retail trade, and who are able to redeem the glass jar from the consumer, may succeed in creating a profitable trade in glass jars, as the quality of the goods will be readily appreciated.

"Sliced bacon and sliced dried beef are extensively put up in glass jars by some large firms. The reason is that these goods, on account of their curing, i. e., preservation by salt and sugar, can be kept in good condition for a reasonable length of time without being sterilized by heat. But creating a vacuum is advisable and will help in the keeping of the goods. In the case of glass jars the cured meat should be placed in the jar and the lid put on after a rubber has been inserted, which will, later on, make a perfectly air-tight joint. The whole is then run through the vacuum machine. When the vacuum is released the pressure of the atmosphere on the lid will compress the rubber between the lid and the glass and make an air-tight joint.

"Other meat products, when put up in glass jars, must be processed in the same manner as tin cans."

Want a good position? Watch the "Wanted" page for the chances offered there.

NEW MEAT CHILLING PROCESS.

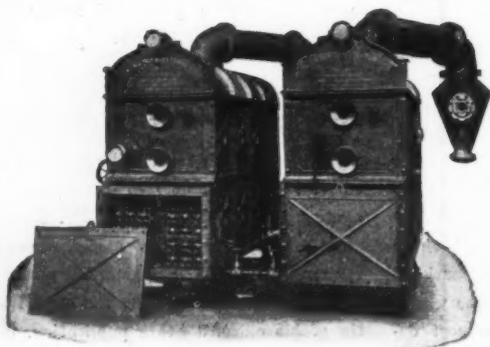
Improvements in ocean refrigeration which shall permit shipments of fresh meat, chilled and not frozen, from Australasian and South American ports to European markets, are being constantly made with a view to putting the refrigerated meat trade on a practical basis of competition with American chilled meats. The latest development is a new process of preserving refrigerated meat on shipboard brought out by the Nelsons and tested on a shipment of New Zealand beef to London.

Concerning it Cold Storage of London says that the meat had been shipped by Messrs. Nelson Bros., Ltd., from their Tomoana Works, New Zealand, on March 16, slaughter having taken place on March 10. The period from the time the vessel left Napier to the time the meat was marketed at Smithfield, May 5, was fifty days, and inspection of the meat directly on its arrival in London revealed the fact that the air in the chamber was absolutely sweet and fresh, there being no musty smell. The general condition of the meat was bright, fresh and free from mildew.

At the Central Meat Market the meat, which comprised 62 hind quarters and 10 fores, attracted the attention of all the prominent dealers, and was generally admired, the points most commented upon being its softness and dryness, the firmness of the fat, and the absence of any objectionable odor. The prices realized for the meat on market were about 1½ cents per pound above those of frozen beef.

As to the system under which this experiment has been made, it has been patented under the names of Sir Montague Nelson, Mr. Walter Tyser and Mr. John Dicks, and later its features will be explained. It has been stated that chemicals do not enter in any way into the process, and one of the main principles involved in the system is the securing of absolute dryness of the air in which the meat is stored. The system is applicable to any class of meat.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.



THIS TYPE INSTALLED FOR
CONSOLIDATED RENDERING CO.—20 PLANTS.

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SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

Successors to AMERICAN FOUNDRY & MACHINERY CO.

945 Monadnock Building.

CHICAGO

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

MCCORMICK SPICE PLANT GROWS.

To enlarge their plant and thus be better able to meet the increased demand for their products, McCormick & Company, the big Baltimore spice house, have purchased the properties at Nos. 722, 724 and 726 East Pratt street and 118 West Falls avenue, Baltimore, which will be used as an addition to their present plant at Nos. 105 to 119 Concord street.

The new acquisition gives the firm an opening on Pratt street, allowing the installation of a siding from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. McCormick & Company now have a frontage of 300 feet on Concord street, 224 feet on West Falls avenue and 58 feet on Pratt street.

The lots are improved with large warehouses. The West Falls avenue building will be used exclusively for packing teas, which business has made great strides in the last few years. A large printing plant will be installed, and one of the warehouses will contain the entire mustard manufacturing plant. Electrical elevators will be put in and each building will be equipped with a sprinkler and automatic fire alarm system.

McCormick & Company are an old-established firm, and one of the best-known to packers and sausage makers in the country. Their business has grown steadily in these lines, as in others, making necessary the plans to enlarge their facilities so as to take care of growing trade.

A CHOP SOY OPENING.

The new Chinese restaurant opened at Cincinnati spells the favorite Chinese dish "chop soy." Wong Yie, the proprietor, has a chain of similar restaurants in the principal cities in the United States. He fits up his places in a unique but elaborate Chinese style and everything he buys is of the very best. After carefully examining into the merits of refrigerators, he ordered the "Beauty" styles

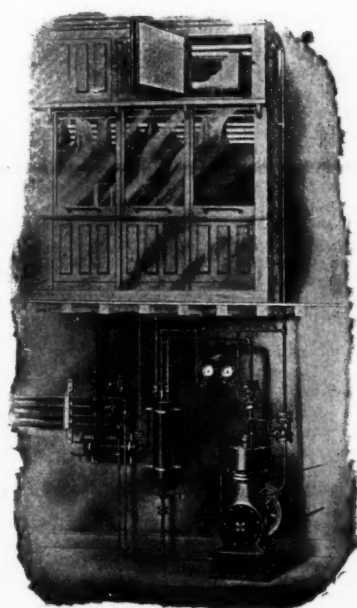
manufactured by the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., and also ordered other fixtures from this company. They were installed just before the opening of the place. Numerous people have since visited the restaurant to familiarize themselves with the peculiar styles and customs of the Chinese. The American-made refrigerators and fixtures manufactured by the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company were also very much admired, being an attraction in themselves.

SWITZERLAND ADMITS SALT BEEF.

The Swiss Department of Agriculture, under date of April 7, 1911, instructed the proper authorities at Basel to permit the

entry of American salted beef into Switzerland. The decree of January 29, 1909, issued by the Swiss Federal Council pursuant to the pure food law of 1905, does not mention salted beef in specifying the products that may be imported, but salted pork is included in the list.

The Swiss Department of Agriculture has decided that there is no valid reason for such discrimination and will recommend that the Federal Council amend the decree in question in this particular. In the meantime the Department of Agriculture has authorized the admission of salted beef, which it is empowered to do under the law. The duty on salted beef is \$1.75 per 100 lbs.



MANY REMINGTON REFRIGERATING MACHINES

are in use cooling MEAT and PROVISION REFRIGERATORS. More sanitary, cleaner and cheaper than ice.

This illustration shows a compact outfit, located in basement, cooling refrigerator on first floor, with overhead brine storage tank to maintain temperature overnight, when machine is shut down. Can be readily applied to present boxes.

Now is the time to investigate.

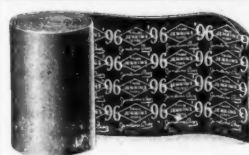
Send for our catalogue and reference list.

Advise us as to your requirements so that an estimate can be submitted.

Machines can be installed during the cold weather, without interruption to your business.

REMINGTON MACHINE CO.

Builders of Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE



JENKINS '96 PACKING

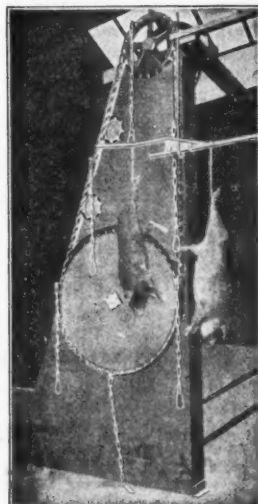
Makes tight and leakless steam joints. And ammonia, oils or acids do not affect it. On permanent work it will last as long as the metals which hold it. For temporary work, when properly applied, it can be used repeatedly.

It is strong, tough and flexible. It is guaranteed.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

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163 Fisher Building CHICAGO, ILL.

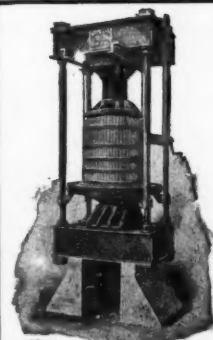


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GOSHEN, INDIANA



ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Marionville, Mo.—The Marionville Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,000 by W. J. Coleman and others.

Carrizo Springs, Tex.—The Carrizo Springs Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by K. R. Marlens, A. J. Ingersoll and others.

Winchester, Va.—C. L. Robinson Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 by C. L. Robinson, W. R. Hillyard and others.

ICE NOTES.

London, Ont.—The London Cold Storage Company's plant has been badly damaged by fire.

Franklin, Tenn.—J. W. Rollins will commence shortly the erection of an up-to-date ice plant.

Youngstown, Ohio.—The Smith Brewing Company is installing a 60-ton ice making plant.

Fall River, Mass.—Work has been started on a new addition to the cold storage plant of J. L. Humphrey, Jr.

Roseland, La.—The Roseland Veneer and Packing Company will install a small ice and refrigerating plant.

Waco, Tex.—The Turner-Coffield Company will commence the erection of a produce building to be equipped with cold storage facilities.

Denver, Colo.—The bonds of the Capital Ice and Storage Company have been bought by W. C. Johnston, who held a mortgage on them for \$61,500.

Palatka, Fla.—The new and modern plant of the Putnam Ice & Storage Company at the corner of Sixth and Main streets is rapidly nearing completion.

Scranton, Pa.—One of the big ice houses of Mountain Ice Company, at Tobyhanna, has been destroyed by fire. It was well stocked and the loss is severe.

New York, N. Y.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States District Court by the Federal Ice Machine Company, 37 Wall street. Liabilities are placed at \$96,120; assets \$37,363.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—A company is being formed by leading citizens of the Kentucky Highlands to erect an ice plant. The new company will be known as the Fort Thomas Ice Company, and will have a capital stock of \$25,000.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

THE BANKS AND COLD STORAGE.

Charles E. McNeill, secretary of the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association, in an address recently before the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Banking explained the relations of bankers to the cold storage business. He said in part:

A public cold storage is a large, scientifically constructed warehouse, mostly of fire-proof material and divided into rooms of various sizes and cooled by refrigeration to varying temperatures. These rooms are of necessity kept absolutely clean and sweet, as a cold storage's patronage depends upon how well it carries its customer's goods.

The carrying rates are the same to all. No distinction is made between a regular dealer and an outsider, so that anyone who desires to do so may buy and store goods for speculation or otherwise. Under these conditions this talk you hear of a cold storage trust is absurd.

Chicago is the greatest cold storage center in the country, its location enabling shipments being made from here to any and every direction. Our storage capacity exclusive of the stock yards is larger than that of any two other cities. The amount invested in these plants exceeds \$7,000,000, which gives you an idea of the extent of the industry in this city alone.

Here annually are stored some 1,500,000 cases of eggs in the downtown district, about 30,000,000 pounds of butter, and not all of these goods are held by the local dealers, but because of our convenient location, and the large outlet we have for storage products from all parts of the country, and even to the Old World, a great many outside people, especially those East and South, store their butter, eggs and poultry in this city. A blow at the storage industry, therefore, would affect not only the local trade, but our standing as a world market in these products.

The banks are very much interested in the cold storage business, because at least 75 per cent. of the goods stored are carried on margins, the balance of the cost being supplied as a loan by either the storage houses with which we are doing business or our bank. The cold storage houses in turn borrow from the banks, so that it all means the same thing: you are the people who either directly or indirectly supply us with the millions of dollars necessary to carry on this business.

Cold storage warehouse receipts on butter, eggs and poultry are generally considered to be good security, and these loans a profitable investment, but in order for this business to continue on a sound basis it is imperative that it shall not be hampered or restricted by unwise legislation such as the Lodge bill, calendar No. 1189, Senate No. 7649, introduced at Washington by Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, which limits the holding of butter, eggs and poultry in storage to three months.

Under the provision of this bill eggs stored the first of April would have to be out of storage July 1, when the receipts are still so

heavy that we have to put some eggs away to relieve the market of congestion. With such a law in force eggs would be so cheap in the finish of the season that the producer would have no inducement to continue in the business, while in the season of lightest production the price would drive them from the table of the average consumer, as is also true with poultry and butter.

Furthermore, no banker or bank would care to loan money on such uncertain security as warehouse receipts under these conditions, and a source of profitable outlet for your idle capital would be cut off. In that connection the stability and prosperity of our business is a matter of more than passing interest to you.

Our sister country to the north shows its appreciation of the benefits of cold storage by subsidizing the erection of new warehouses to the extent of \$30,000 on each \$100,000. This is paid in annual installments of \$3,000.

Let us take a lesson from Canada and instead of destroying a most necessary industry let us urge upon our Senators and Representatives to kill the bill in question and to enact only such laws as will foster and encourage the cold storage business along proper lines, so that the producer may have a fair return for his output at all seasons of the year and the consumer be enabled to procure at an equitable price those necessities which would otherwise become luxuries.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR IN AMSTERDAM.

Slaughtering conditions in European cities, radically different from those which obtain in American cities where packing amounts to any volume whatever, make municipal abattoirs not only feasible, but absolutely necessary. In a recent report from Amsterdam, Holland, Consul Frank W. Mahin says that one of the largest and most important municipal utilities of Amsterdam is the city abattoir. It is situated at the eastern end of the harbor, surrounded by canals and docks and connected by branch lines with the local railroad system.

The buildings comprise two slaughterhouses for cattle, a slaughterhouse for hogs, and one for horses; three stables for cattle, and three each for hogs and horses. There are other buildings also, for the treatment of waste and hog hair, blood drying, tripe boiling, a forge, the sterilization of meat, a laboratory for the microscopic examination of trichinae and offices of administration.

There is also a space for a cattle market, on which are a café and stables for visitors' horses and vehicles. Once a canning factory was operated, but became unprofitable and was abolished. The total surface occupied by the buildings and cattle market exceeds 100,000 square yards.

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For Summer Use.



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BOSTON, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
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CINCINNATI, Pan Handle Storage Warehouse,
The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co.,
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MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouses.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
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Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.
ST. LOUIS, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Pillsbury-
Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

All the slaughtering of animals for food in Amsterdam must be done here. Some meat slaughtered elsewhere is brought to the city, but it must be inspected at the city abattoir and be marked with a stamp the same as meat slaughtered there. If any such meat is found unfit for consumption it is converted into fertilizer. Meat not perfect is sometimes made edible by sterilizing and salting.

The slaughtering is not done by the city, but by owners of stock or dealers in meat, who pay for the use of the abattoir 64 cents for each cow, ox, or horse, 34 cents for a hog or a fat calf, and 10 cents each for a younger calf, a sheep, or a goat.

For examining meat not slaughtered there, the charge is about a fifth of a cent a pound for beef and pork and a tenth of a cent for other meat. The charge for examining a live animal is 56 cents. The meat is taken from the abattoir to the shops in town in specially arranged conveyances.

A report of the abattoir's operations is prepared annually, but that for 1910 is not yet completed. In 1909 the total number of animals slaughtered was 150,530, in 1908 it was 144,025. These totals were as follows:

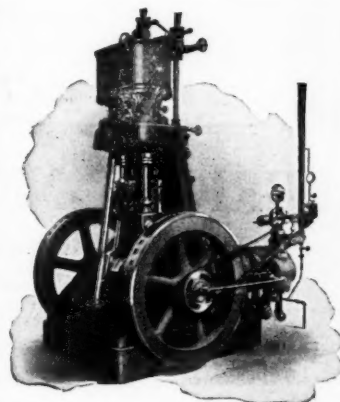
	1909.	1908.
Cows and oxen	42,905	39,073
Fat calves	17,095	15,319
Other calves	14,982	15,592
Sheep and goats	10,221	7,088
Hogs	59,883	61,342
Horses	5,444	5,611

The figures of preceding years compared with these show that cows and oxen steadily increase; that calves, hogs, and horses remain nearly stationary; but that sheep and goats are increasing at a high rate, indicating that their use as food is rapidly growing in favor. Ten years ago, the slaughter of sheep and goats was as 1 to 10 compared with cattle or with calves; now it is as 1 to 4 compared with cattle, and as 1 to 3 compared with calves.

It is an interesting fact that mutton is not sold in many meat shops which sell all other fresh meats; that there is one large central shop in Amsterdam which deals solely in mutton; and that mutton is regarded with disfavor as an inferior sort of meat by many people, especially of the well-to-do classes. But the increased slaughter of sheep at the city abattoir indicates that this disfavor is subsiding.

The capital invested in the grounds and buildings of the abattoir is \$1,200,000. In 1909 the operating expenses were \$49,487 and the total receipts \$88,861, showing a profit of

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BUSINESS CHANCES



YORK ICE MACHINES

comprise all sizes and types of the ammonia compression and absorption systems of ice-making and refrigeration.

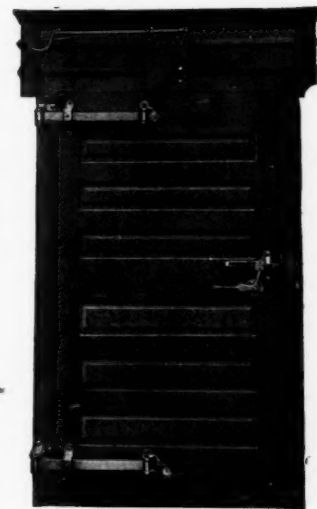
Our single-column open type small machines, either single or double cylinder and either steam or belt driven, are made in sizes of 1 1/4, 3, 6, 10, 20 and 30 tons capacity. All working parts are in plain view and of easy access. These machines cost more than the enclosed type, but they are worth the difference. Bulletin 26.

York Manufacturing Co.

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SEE FOR YOURSELF!



We are supplying Refrigerator Doors to all the big packers in this country. Ask Armour, Swift, Sulzberger & Sons Co., Taft Packing Co., E. H. Stanton & Co.—or look through their plants and see for yourself! Then write us for catalogues and prices.

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.

Hagerstown, Maryland



HOG HOIST

This print is a reproduction of a photograph taken while our

IDEAL HOG HOIST

was raising the largest hog we have ever seen. Weight of hog, 910 pounds.

Floor space of hoist, 9 ft. x 18 in.

Sticking pen - 9 ft. x 4 ft.

Minimum height - 12 ft.

Can be extended to any height desired.

THE ALLBRIGHT-NELL CO.

Manufacturers of Packing House Machinery

CHICAGO, ILL.

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\$39,374. However, to allow the usual interest upon the capital invested would obliterate this profit. The abattoir is in charge of a veterinarian, who is aided by five other veterinarians and 18 superintendents and clerks, besides 52 permanent and 23 temporary workmen. The inspection and control of local meat markets are intrusted to certain members of this staff. Besides, all Amsterdam policemen may perform similar duties regarding meat being transported through the town.

A city official states that a small quantity of meat is imported and sold. It comes from Belgium only, but the same official says that an experiment is to be made with the introduction of Argentine meat into this market. According to official statistics nearly 15 times more meat is exported from the Netherlands than is imported into that country. There are no severe restrictions upon the importa-

tion of fresh meat, and the duty is about 1 cent a pound.

The retail price of beef in Amsterdam ranges between 20 cents a pound for a roast with bone, and 40 cents for a choice cut without bone or gristle; veal, from about 25 to 40

cents; mutton, from 18 cents upward, the best chops being sold by the piece for 8 to 10 cents each; pork retails at 18 to 22 cents a pound. Of all these meats there are some cheaper grades, containing bone and gristle, for boiling and stewing. Horse meat retails at about 6 cents a pound.

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Drums slightly dented, but water-tight and in general good condition, at \$3.00 to \$6.00 each.

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Room No. 74

Wilmington, Delaware

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trading Still Restricted—Hog Movement the Dominating Factor—Receipts Irregular—Larger Movement Predicted—Advancing Feed Prices and Less Favorable Feed Crop Conditions.

During the week past the movement of futures in the hog product market have been within limited range and without much tendency. The wind-up of the May deals was comparatively mild. The May pork finally closed at a discount under July, after having shown rather violent changes during the month. The high point for the month was \$17.50, and the close was at the low of the month and over \$3 a barrel under the high. The interest in the May deliveries were quite pronounced the early part of the month, but through settlements and deliveries, the interest was reduced to a minimum at the end.

As showing the movement of the market for futures during the month and also for the season the following table giving the range for the season since trading began in the months named and also the high and low for the month of May follows:

PORK.					
Season.			May.		
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	
May	\$19.35	\$14.37½	\$17.50	\$14.37½	
July	19.05	14.40	15.27½	14.40	
September	14.92½	13.95	14.92½	12.95	

LARD.					
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	
May	10.50	7.75	8.20	7.85	
July	10.32½	7.85	8.32½	7.95	
September	10.07½	7.87½	8.40	8.05	

RIBS.				
May	10.22½	7.70	8.40	7.70
July	10.20	7.72½	8.15	7.72½
September	10.17½	7.67½	8.05	7.67½

The hog movement has been somewhat irregular recently. The weather conditions have to some extent told against the movement at the interior, but even under those conditions the receipts have been quite liberal. Last week the receipts at six leading points were nearly 100,000 more than last year. The receipts of other live stock were also heavier, and this week the movement has been excellent. The idea as to the possible movement of hogs during the coming month are somewhat contradictory, although the idea is freely expressed that the movement will be of liberal proportions during the early part of the summer at least. The effect of the movement this week on prices was for a further decline in live hog quotations at nearly all the Western points. The average price of hogs last week at Chicago was \$5.91 per hundred, which was nearly ¼c. a pound under the preceding week and slightly over \$3.50 per hundred under last year. With the exception of the corresponding week in 1908 the quotations for the past week were the lowest since 1905. The average for the week was about 50c. per hundred under the average for the past nine years.

The distribution of product keeps on a fairly good scale. The export of lard the past week was somewhat less than the preceding week, but the export movement is heavy, and as a result there has been a large movement of lard from this country to European centers. The increase in the

exports of lard for the past five months has been very heavy. A great deal of this lard it is claimed has not gone out in the regular export channel, but has been shipped by lard producing interests to seek a market on the other side. The regular export channels have not handled as large a proportion of the increase as they ordinarily should have done.

The packing of hogs at Western centers for the week was 560,000, against 580,000 the previous week and 455,000 last year; since March 1 the total is 6,825,000, against 4,825,000 last year.

A new factor has recently been introduced into the market situation, and as yet the trade has not made up its mind as to the influence likely to develop from this new condition. This condition is the developing promise for the grain crops of the country. The reports recently have taken a less optimistic form. While conditions were favorable for seeding and the planting of corn was advanced under very favorable soil conditions, the dry weather which has prevailed has caused some little apprehension. This week there have been rather extensive rains throughout the corn States, but the feeling is still one of considerable uncertainty. This has resulted in a further advance in the price of all kinds of feeding stuffs. Corn has been strong and active. Oats have advanced sharply with reports of decreased acreage for the crop and low average condition, while the advices as to the promise of the hay and pastures crops are quite adverse. The advices seemed to be very general that the condition of the hay crop is low, and the condition of the pastures is also poor.

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The effect on the price of hay has been to advance quotations to record figures, with prime hay at New York \$32 a ton. While this is not of such direct bearing on the feed question for hogs as the price of corn, still the influence on the price of feed stuffs generally and the influence on the price of other live stocks is so material as to be a factor of importance. The development of the feed crops this season will be of unusual bearing, as with the increased supply of hogs in the country, marked deficiency in feed supply and serious advance in prices would be a feature to be watched in the merchandizing of hogs later in the season.

BEEF.—There has been a slight further easing of the market with slow trade at the decline. Quoted: Family, \$13@13.50; mess, \$12@12.50; packet, \$12.50@13; extra India mess, \$19.50@20.

PORK.—Demand is quiet, with prices only about steady. Mess is quoted at \$17.75@18.25; clear, \$15.75@17; family, \$18@19.50.

LARD.—Interest is only moderately active. Trading is quiet and prices show very little change. City steam, \$8.87½; Middle West, \$8.20@8.30; Western, \$8.40; refined Continent, \$8.70; South American, \$9.70; Brazil, kegs, \$10.70; compound lard, 7% @ 7¼c.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, May 31, 1911.

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 116,351 lbs.; Arendal, Norway, 5,028 lbs.; Antilla, 8,938 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 25,518 lbs.; Christiansand, Norway, 7,630 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 93,971 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 28,286 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 85,944 lbs.; Gelfe, Switzerland, 13,000 lbs.; Hull, England, 115,316 lbs.; Havre, France, 26,948 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 66,326 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 402,351 lbs.; London, England, 84,720 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 123,764 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 846 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 15,502 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 9,072 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 10,021 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 12,551 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 416,462 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 4,905 lbs.; Venice, 7,515 lbs.; Wasa, Russia, 12,582 lbs.; Wiborg, Russia, 12,890 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 353,450 lbs.; Antilla, 2,819 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,762 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 12,625 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 696 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 595 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 4,276 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 275,100 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 9,071 lbs.; Hull, England, 303,515 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,786 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 7,461 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 445,561 lbs.; London, England, 111,945 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 2,415 lbs.; Nue-

vitas, Cuba, 13,689 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 3,238 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,155 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,682 lbs.; Puerto Mexico, 1,030 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 1,419 lbs.; Stockton, England, 2,641 lbs.; Southampton, England, 49,578 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 2,111 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 8,720 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,005 lbs.

LARD.—Ancona, Italy, 3,050 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 17,750 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 518,226 lbs.; Algoa Bay, Africa, 44,294 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 4,160 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 44,075 lbs.; Bari, Italy, 1,400 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 7,500 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 26,600 lbs.; Buena Ventura, Colombia, 19,864 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 13,815 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 12,821 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 31,032 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 5,100 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 7,700 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 22,500 lbs.; Dronheim, Norway, 13,300 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,623 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 245 pa.; Genoa, Italy, 10,450 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 79,750 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 2,919 lbs.; Hull, England, 298,720 lbs.; Havre, France, 89,206 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 78,022 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 13,750 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 44,375 lbs.; Lulea, Sweden, 13,000 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 2,579 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 672,195 lbs.; London, England, 626,053 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 13,700 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 344,910 lbs.; Messina, Italy, 22,050 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 26,594 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 43,400 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 20,215 lbs.; Oranskoldsvick, Russia, 12,543 lbs.; Puerto Mexico, Mex., 3,900

(Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, May 27, 1911, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cottonseed		Lard and		Tallow.	Ref.	Pork.	Lard.	Pkg.
	Cake.	Oil.	Cheese.	Hams.					
	Bags.	Bbls.	Boxes.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
Carmania, Liverpool			762	126		50		752	250
Arabic, Liverpool				1681	539	130	235	240	6350
Mauretania, Liverpool			348	974	50	75		250	750
*Minnehaha, London		250		80				75	4803
*St. Paul, Southampton				534					1075
Oceanic, Southampton								50	350
Rinaldo, Hull		50	444			15	1525	5006	
*Caledonia, Glasgow				536		88	25	85	200
*Kansas City, Bristol						50		10	250
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, Hamb'g.		150		25				510	2150
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8316			125		50		1218	4270
Uranium, Rotterdam	2324	50							
Kaiser Wil. der Grosse, Bremen.				100					800
Lapland, Antwerp	5376	175		870		50	199	395	5575
United States, Baltic		225		35		315	30	850	220
La Savoie, Havre				75				18	420
Hudson, Bordeaux	7150							968	3948
Venezia, Marseilles	500	865		195	2100		5	811	760
Germania, Marseilles		200		45	800			65	187
Friedrich der Grosse, Medit'ean.		1938		225	78			20	1305
Total	23666	3853	1160	6070	3567	808	509	7842	38669
Last week	24941	5817	4410	7743	1955	460	655	9531	61780
Same time in 1910	19591	1759		3056	200	742	166	3941	15448

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

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 NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, May 27, 1911, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '10, to May 27, 1911.
	Week May 27, 1911.	Week May 28, 1910.	
United Kingdom ..	319	276	15,063
Continent	235		7,071
So. & Cen. Am.	365	348	12,989
West Indies	652	939	26,017
Br. No. Am. Col.			6,530
Other countries ..		11	1,133
Total	1,571	1,574	68,983
MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom ..	5,934,475	3,230,550	165,424,670
Continent	1,182,050	7,875	19,353,150
So. & Cen. Am.	40,450	66,575	3,907,300
West Indies	94,500	120,000	7,681,628
Br. No. Am. Col.			107,375
Other countries ..		11,208	240,925
Total	7,251,475	3,436,200	196,665,048
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom ..	4,400,250	1,918,520	142,056,349
Continent	7,126,089	1,074,100	148,635,427
So. & Cen. Am.	755,850	348,800	15,637,750
West Indies	582,300	855,200	25,132,002
Br. No. Am. Col.			416,333
Other countries ..		39,400	1,330,200
Total	12,964,089	4,236,540	333,199,151

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	627	3,359,850	6,518,040
Boston	50	1,097,775	1,184,512
Philadelphia			588,377
Baltimore		52,500	1,407,450
New Orleans	894	61,350	1,210,450
Montreal		2,580,000	1,680,000
Mobile		70,000	365,000
Total week	1,571	7,251,475	12,296,089
Previous week ..	4,938	9,643,100	16,830,270
Two weeks ago ..	1,573	7,165,600	10,002,210
Cor. week last y'r	1,574	3,436,200	4,236,540

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1910, to May 27, 1911.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.	13,796,600	13,702,200	Inc. 94,000
Meats, lbs.	196,665,048	172,681,140	Inc. 23,984,000
Lard, lbs.	333,199,151	225,668,534	Inc. 107,530,617

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Ref. per tierce	15/	15/	@24c.
Oil cake	7/6	8c.	@15c.
Bacon	15/	15/	@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	@24c.
Pork, per barrel	15/	15/	@24c.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The concessions granted during the early part of the week had the effect of intensifying the bearish sentiment which recently has been on the increase, but nevertheless the amount of business that transpired on the small recession gave encouragement. It was taken to indicate that the market was not near so thin as several weeks ago, when in order to effect sales it was necessary to constantly reduce prices. Of course it is but natural that more resistance should be exhibited by the market toward declining, as supplies are obviously smaller than at any time this season, while in the interim, tallow has steadily been consumed.

There is a difference of opinion relative to available supplies of tallow, and while some authorities believe that present holdings are being over-estimated, other interests point to the attitude of large consumers. The important users of tallow have not changed their disposition materially and are purchasing only in a hand-to-mouth manner, showing little or no anxiety in regard to season-end supplies.

The foreign situation continues adverse to any sustained improvement in values, and the auction sale at London in repetition of the last several sales, was disappointing. There were 1,303 casks offered for sale, of which only 527 were absorbed. These purchases showed an average decline of 6d. as compared with the previous sale. Demand from foreigners is at a minimum at present, and there are some indications of interests abroad having supplies themselves for the time being. It is thought that the domestic tallow market is receiving considerable competition from foreign oils. However, local tallow handlers still express the belief that considering the London advices from week to week, the local market shows a steady undertone which is believed to be indicative of present available stocks being held well.

Prime city was quoted at 5½c. in hhds.; country, 5½c. to 5¾c., as to quality in tes.; special, 6c. in hhds.

STEARINE.—Demand has slackened somewhat, but no material recessions have been made. Compound business is in somewhat smaller volume, it being claimed that manufacturers of that product have not been disposed to pay the high prices asked for cottonseed oil and stearine, in view of the prices received for compound lard. Oleo stearine quoted at 8¼c.

COCOANUT OIL.—There continues a very quiet market in cocoanut oils with the trade buying sparingly, waiting developments in general business conditions. Quotations: Cochin, spot, 8¼c.; shipments, 8½c. to 8¾c.; Ceylon, spot, 8¼c.; shipments, 8½c. to 8¾c.

PALM OIL.—The market shows a little easier tone, both on the spot and to arrive. Demand is slow, and the tone abroad is rather heavy. Prices in New York are: Prime red, spot, 6½c. to 6¾c.; do, to arrive, 6½c.; Lagos, spot, 7c.; do, to arrive, 6¾c.; palm kernels, 8c.; shipments, 7½c. to 8c.

CORN OIL.—The market is quiet, with prices showing very slight changes. Prices are quoted at \$6.10 to \$6.15.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There is a very quiet trade, with price steady at unchanged quotations. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 90¢ to 92¢; 30 do., 82¢ to 84¢; 40 do., water white, 76¢; prime, 65¢ to 66¢; low grade off yellow, 62¢.

LARD OIL.—The market shows a little easier tone, with demand moderate. Prices are quoted at 70¢ to 75¢.

OLEO OIL.—Demand has been quiet, and a slightly easier market has developed. There has been some increase in offerings and to sell prices have been shaded. Choice is quoted 9c.; New York, medium, 7¾c. Rotterdam, 51 florins.

LARD STEARINE.—Prices are holding very steady, with fair demand reported. Prices are quoted at 10¢ to 10½c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—There is a slow demand and a somewhat easier market both here and abroad influenced by an easier tone in competing oils. Spot is quoted at 6½c. to 6¾c., while shipment oil is 6½c.

GREASE.—The market is very quiet, with prices nominally steady. Quotations: Yellow, 5½c. to 5¾c.; bone, 5½c. to 6c.; house, 5½c. to 5¾c.; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—Trading is very quiet, with the market nominally steady. Yellow, 5½c. to 5¾c., and white, 5½c. to 6c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 92,137 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 6,037 lbs.; Santa Marta, 18,745 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 331,411 lbs.; Southampton, England, 105,881 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 6,660 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 16,666 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 666,458 lbs.; Tinuaco, Colombia, 7,060 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,200 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 31,314 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 14,548 lbs.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 63 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 16 bbls.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 40 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 10 tes., 269 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 150 bbls.; Havre, France, 10 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 42 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 5 tes.;

London, England, 25 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 42 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 126 bbls.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 6 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 204 bbls., 34 tes.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 75 bxs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 25 pa.; Havre, France, 100 bxs.; Oran, Algeria, 27 cs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, May 31, 1911:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 60 bbls.; Accra, 220 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 107 bbls.; Callao, Peru, 15,600 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 18,140 lbs., 42 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 27 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 100 bbls.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 67 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 252 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 30 bbls., 24 tes.; Hull, England, 10 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 56 bbls., 22 tes.; Liverpool, England, 210,539 lbs., 100 tes.; London, England, 579,127 lbs., 25 tes.; Nassau, W. I., 21 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 tes.; Port au Prince, W. I., 63 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 11 bbls.; Southampton, England, 428,820 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 112 bbls., 66 tes.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 275 tes.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 10 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 250 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 85 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 75 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 25 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 7 tes.; London, England, 450 tes.; Smyrna, Turkey, 39 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 50 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 15,500 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 2,150 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,958 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 12,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 9,740 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 4,410 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 17,938 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 265,570 lbs.; London, England, 129,729 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 1,038,329 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 3,717 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 29,250 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 13,637 lbs.; St. Petersburg, Russia, 156,746 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 182,873 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 75 tes.; London, England, 71 bbls.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 29 bbls.; Hull, England, 70 cs.; Newcastle, England, 60 tes.; Port Limon, C. R., 5 bbls.

CANNED MEATS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 cs.; Algoa Bay, Africa, 735 pa.; Colon, Panama, 52 cs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 179 cs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 6 pgs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 245 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 405 cs.; Hull, England, 562 cs.; Havre, France, 100 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 48 pa.; Liverpool, England, 1,174 cs.; London, England, 943 pgs.; Nassau, W. I., 84 cs.; Port Limon, C. R., 33 cs.; Southampton, England, 200 cs., 19 pa.; Trinidad, W. I., 102 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 40 cs.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, June 2.—Market easier. Quotations: Choice summer white, 69 marks; butter oil, 69 marks; summer yellow, 64 marks for prompt; October, 61 marks; November-December, 58 marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, June 2.—Market steady. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 36¼ florins; choice summer white, 39½ florins; choice butter oil, 40 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, June 2.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 78 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, June 2.—Market is weak; buyers out. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 79 francs; prime winter yellow, 83½ francs; choice summer white, 82½ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 2.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 31s.; off oil, 30¼s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, June 1.—Crude cottonseed oil, 41c. Meal, \$24, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$9, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 1.—Cottonseed oil market quiet; prime crude steady at 43c. Prime 8 per cent. meal firm at \$24.25@24.50 per short ton. Hulls steady at \$6.25@6.50, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 1.—Texas prime crude cottonseed oil, 41c. bid, 41¼c. asked; Valley, 42c. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$29.37½, long ton, ship's side. Hulls dull at \$8, loose.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, June 1, 1911.—The advance scored last week was only held for one day of this week. It seems that consumers secured considerable oil on last week's advance, and were temporarily satisfied. When this class of buying withdrew the market turned weak and prices started to decline rapidly. There seemed to be no stemming the decline until the market had reacted some 18 to 22 points from last week's high levels. At the low levels outside buying was again attracted, and the distressed long selling was taken care of, this checked the decline and brought about a recovery of 3 to 5 points from low. The market the past two days has settled down to a dull, narrow and featureless affair.

The new crop months, with the exception of the October option, which followed the decline of the old crop month closely, held fairly steady and declines scored in the November and December options were only some 10 points from high. This was only natural, as these deliveries only followed last week's advance on the same basis.

Most of the crude oil now seems to be cleaned up and transactions during the past

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.

INCORPORATED



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week were small. The heavy buying of packers and compound lard manufacturers mentioned in our last week's review has since been cut down considerably. Based on the present price of oleo stearine, 8½c., and cotton oil, it is generally conceded that compound lard cannot be marketed at a profit, and buying of cotton oil by these sources are only to fill compound orders placed some time ago.

The European markets were only light buyers of the better grades for prompt shipment, and have since stopped buying the new crop deliveries almost entirely. The situation at the close of the week is mixed and uncertain. The heavy receipts of hogs has caused a considerable decline in the lard market, which, in turn, has hurt the compound lard demand. On the other hand, stocks of oil in independent hands are generally considered light, which leaves the situation in the hands of the big interests. This fact leads us to believe that holders are going to do their utmost to work values higher, as they practically have the whip hand of the situation.

TO WELCOME COTTON OIL MEN.

(Continued from page 15.)

Reports of committees and general business.

11.30 a. m.:

Organ recital, concert and lunch tendered to the ladies by John Wanamaker at his store, Broadway and Eighth street, New York City.

3 p. m.:

Reception and tea tendered to the delegates and ladies of the convention by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, on board the ocean steamer "Kaiser Wilhelm II," Hoboken, N. J.

7 p. m.:

Grand banquet to the delegates at the Hotel Astor, New York.

Friday, June 9, 10 a. m.:

Address by Mr. Julien L. Brode on "Foreign Markets for Cottonseed Products."

Election of officers.

Presentation of resolutions.

Adjournment.

1 p. m.:

Automobile ride for the ladies.

8.30 p. m.:

Reception and ball on the New York Produce Exchange. Band concert by the Seventh Regiment Band.

Speakers at the Banquet.

Chairman John Aspegren of the Banquet Committee has completed arrangements for this event, which will be the greatest in the history of the industry. It is expected that from 1,200 to 1,500 diners will be seated on the floor of the grand banquet hall of the Hotel Astor, while a thousand ladies will occupy the boxes and galleries above.

The toastmaster is to be President E. R. Carhart of the New York Produce Exchange, and the list of speakers is most distinguished. It includes President Taft, former United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York, President A. B. Hepburn of the New York Chamber of Commerce and of the Chase National Bank, and President Taylor of the Association.

The other events of the entertainment programme are planned on a scale equally elaborate, and the convention is expected to be a remarkable one in every way.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Undertone Steadier—Consuming Inquiry Less Urgent—Sentiment, However, Continues Generally in Favor of Higher Values—Proximity of Interstate Convention Temporarily Restricting Business.

The trend of values during the past week has not been of a definite character, but on the whole appeared to be toward a slightly better plane. The hesitation noted in consuming inquiry was to a large extent the most potent factor toward the shading of values, but other conditions exerting a sympathetic effect in cottonseed oil were also as a rule of a bearish nature. Prices gained slowly with some evening up of contracts. The pure lard market at the best presented a sagging tendency, and this was in face of many current assertions that cash demand and export business in meats and other hog products is good. The assumption therefore is that supplies of hogs at present are adequate for the demand. Moreover, conditions in the cotton belt have been generally favorable, and there is an unanimity of opinion that the government report on Friday will be construed as bearish. Many private estimates have been compiled, and from these the deduction is that the acreage will be increased substantially with the condition materially over that of last year. Improved methods of cultivation are also general throughout the belt.

[The government cotton crop report on Friday showed a condition on June 1 of 87.8, as compared to 82 a year ago, 81.1 two years ago, 79.7 three years ago, and 70.5 four years

ago. The area planted is given as 35,000,000 acres, compared to 33,418,000 last year.]

The speculative position of the market has not changed materially recently, and in fact operations have been rightly held in check by the coming convention of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Considerable evening up of contracts was in evidence, with profit taking by recent buyers, while switching operations comprised a fair proportion of the transactions. There is little feature to this sort of trading excepting possibly the assumption that the main speculative longs in July were selling that month and replacing holdings in September. Sentiment, despite the setback, is still bullish in the main, and without a doubt this feeling is the result of an impression that refining interests are in control of the bulk of the available supplies, and efforts will be made, therefore, to maintain a steady to firm undertone. Nevertheless there are some authorities who still insist that consumption of oil during the season has been under-estimated, and claims are made that supplies at the end of the season will be found to be less in the aggregate than generally expected at present. Relative firmness of the spot options in the list is significant, and the idea prevalent in many quarters is that this is indicative of extremely light holdings in hands of other parties, excepting those working for a good undertone, while it would also partly confirm theories that those interests having the oil are operating in harmony.

Consumers in the interim have been disinclined to follow the advance of the last

week, and as soon as their stocks have been replenished they again assumed a conservative attitude and are inclined to await developments. Compound lard manufacturers are generally unanimous in asserting that the month of May was an extremely favorable one from the standpoint of the volume of sales, but that trade now is confronted with higher prices of oleo stearine and also firm spot cottonseed oil, which renders the sale of compound lard unprofitable at prevailing levels. Naturally this will have to be remedied as soon as old stocks are again consumed by a decline in the ingredients of compound lard or by an advance in the product itself, which recently has been prohibited by the lack of initiative shown in the pure lard market. Soap makers are interested only to a minor extent in cottonseed oil, and excepting where purchases are absolutely necessary, they are ignoring the market entirely. This is not surprising in view of the heaviness in the tallow market, where on slight bulges a fair supply crops up, so that buyers still appear to have the whip-hand in that article, with the manufacturers in a more or less unsatisfactory position. Foreigners have exhibited but meagre interest during the last few days, and inquiries, while in fair volume, are not at a level permitting the transaction of actual business.

There appears to be more or less discussion as to the opening of seed values at the South, but it is natural that views be widely divergent at this time of the year. It is true that in some previous years, business activity was already noticeable at this

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NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

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time in seed circles, but the situation at present is so complicated and caution on the part of both refiners and crude mills is too great to permit of hasty negotiations. Farmers doubtless will expect good remuneration for their seed, but the buying power for seed will be governed almost entirely by the season-end demand for cottonseed oil. If the prospects favor a liberal carry-over of oil, urgent inquiries for the seed cannot be expected, while on the other hand if supplies dwindle to the extent that bulls predict, the high arbitrary value which farmers are expected to place on seed may receive more consideration.

The government report on cotton as usual was forestalled by numerous private reports. A commission firm issued a report Wednesday making the condition of the crop 88.3 against 81.4 of last year, with an increase in area of 8 per cent. On Thursday a leading daily paper made a report of condition 83.8 against 80.2 last year, acreage 5.5 per cent. increase, with the total area 35,209,679. A weekly trade paper made the acreage 37,581,022 acres, an increase of 6.22 per cent., and condition better than the average. A local statistician made report of condition of 86.3 against 80.4 last year, and area 35,206,000. All these reports showed a record acreage, an unusual use of fertilizer, well cultivated condition of the crop largely owing to the dry weather which has prevailed, and a present condition better than the average for this season of the year.

Closing prices, Saturday, May 27, 1911.—Spot, \$6.65@7; June, \$6.53@6.57; July, \$6.54@6.55; August, \$6.60@6.62; September, \$6.57@6.58; October, \$6.11@6.15; November, \$5.87@6.90; December, \$5.85@5.90; January, \$5.80@5.90; good off, \$6.40@6.55; off, \$6.40@6.55; winter, \$6.60@7.05; summer, \$6.50@7; prime crude, S. E., \$5.67@5.73 nominal; prime crude, valley, \$5.67@5.73 nominal; prime crude, Texas, \$5.60@5.67 nominal. Sales were: July, 1,000, \$6.53@6.54; August, 1,300, \$6.60@6.61; September, 3,200, \$6.56@6.59; October, 500, \$6.12@6.14; December, 200, \$5.85@5.85. Futures closed 1 to 7 decline. Total sales, 6,200.

Monday, May 29, 1911.—Spot, \$6.53@6.60; June, \$6.54@6.55; July, \$6.55@6.56; August, \$6.60@6.61; September, \$6.58@6.59; October, \$6.13@6.18; November, \$5.87@5.89; December, \$5.85@5.87; January, \$5.85@5.89; good off, \$6.35@6.60; off, \$6.35@6.60; winter, \$6.50@7.50; summer, \$6.50@7.50; prime crude, S. E., \$5.60@5.73 nominal; prime crude, valley, \$5.60@5.73 nominal; prime crude, Texas, \$5.60@5.73 nominal. Sales were: July, 7,300, \$6.40@6.53; August, 1,500, \$6.58@6.61; September, 5,300, \$6.56@6.59; November, 100, \$5.88. Futures closed unchanged to 5 advance. Total sales, 14,200.

Tuesday, May 30, 1911.—Holiday.

Wednesday, May 31, 1911.—Spot, \$6.65@

7; June, \$6.57@6.58; July, \$6.54@6.56; August, \$6.60@6.62; September, \$6.58@6.60; October, \$6.15@6.20; November, \$5.87@5.90; December, \$5.85@5.87; January, \$5.84@5.90; good off, \$6.35@6.60; off, \$6.35@6.60; winter, \$6.50@7.50; summer, \$6.50@7; prime crude, S. E., \$5.60 nominal; prime crude, valley, \$5.60 nominal; prime crude, Texas, \$5.60 nominal. Sales were: June, 100, \$6.55; July, 800, \$6.53@6.54; August, 1,000, \$6.60; September, 800, \$6.57@6.58; December, 200, \$5.85@5.86. Futures closed 1 decline to 3 advance. Total sales, 2,900.

Thursday, June 1, 1911.—Spot, \$6.58@6.89; June, \$6.62@6.63; July, \$6.59@6.61; August, \$6.65@6.67; September, \$6.62@6.64; October, \$6.20@6.21; November, \$5.89@5.91; December, \$5.86@5.87; January, \$5.85@5.92; good off, \$6.35@6.65; off, \$6.35@6.65; winter, \$6.60@7.50; summer, \$6.60@7.50; prime crude, S. E., —; prime crude, valley, —; prime crude, Texas, —. Sales were: June, 1,000, \$6.62@6.63; July, 3,000, \$6.57@6.60; August, 1,600, \$6.65@6.66; September, 2,800, \$6.62@6.63; October, 200, \$6.20; November, 600, \$5.88@5.90; December, 600, \$5.86@5.87. Futures closed 1 to 5 points advance. Total sales, 10,000.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to May 31, 1911, for the period since Sept. 1, 1910, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

Port.	From New York.		
	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1910.	Same period, 1909-10.
Aalesund, Norway	—	—	50
Aarhus, Denmark	—	—	12
Aberdeen, Scotland	25	325	—
Acajutia, Salvador	—	171	53
Adelale, Australia	—	—	54
Alexandria, Egypt	50	1,263	1,804
Algiers, Algeria	—	147	748

Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	90	127	147
Amapola, Honduras	—	12	100
Ancona, Italy	25	1,720	735
Antigua, W. I.	—	154	153
Antofagasta, Chile	—	17	—
Antwerp, Belgium	175	2,707	1,755
Arica, Chile	—	228	—
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	21	—
Auckland, New Zealand	—	152	230
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	17	7
Azua, W. I.	—	417	14
Bahia, Brazil	—	509	38
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	111	—
Barbados, W. I.	—	940	750
Beira, E. Africa	—	61	226
Beirut, Syria	25	543	10
Belfast, Ireland	—	50	55
Belgrade, Servia	—	50	—
Bergen, Norway	—	710	765
Bombay, India	—	—	7
Bordeaux, France	—	1,225	100
Braila, Roumania	—	1,335	490
Bremen, Germany	—	60	150
Bristol, England	—	25	—
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	10,598	10,222
Bukharest, Roumania	—	450	—
Calbarien, Cuba	—	11	33
Cairo, Egypt	—	104	246
Callao, Peru	—	—	354
Calcutta, India	—	5	5
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	5,453	2,513
Cardenas, Cuba	—	19	8
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	10
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7	4
Carupano, Venezuela	—	10	4
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	89	1,125	523
Ceara, Brazil	—	151	—
Christiania, Norway	—	1,800	3,169
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	247	172
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	—	67
Colon, Panama	32	2,121	2,100
Constantinople, Turkey	650	16,743	7,228
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	4,580	5,235
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	173	29
Cork, Ireland	300	1,250	400
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	16
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	58	41
Dantia, Germany	—	—	430
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	953	625
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	—	428	637
Demerara, Br. Guiana	58	1,790	1,898
Dominica, W. I.	—	—	160
Drontheim, Norway	—	350	510
Dublin, Ireland	—	2,075	6,049
Dundee, Scotland	—	—	25
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	61	—
Dunkirk, France	—	250	600
Falmouth, W. I.	—	7	—
Flume, Austria	—	300	—
Fremantle, Australia	—	9	28
Galatz, Roumania	50	4,475	3,367

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Gallipoli, Turkey	—	130	—	—	37	21	Liverpool, England	—	100	400
Genoa, Italy	1,350	32,013	13,920	—	272	145	London, England	—	100	—
Gibraltar, Spain	—	369	175	—	60	25	Rotterdam, Holland	—	200	105
Glasgow, Scotland	50	4,326	3,060	—	—	250	Total	60	2,445	4,410
Gonaives, Haiti	—	3	—	—	—	250				
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,175	1,400	—	—	97				
Grenada, W. I.	—	7	—	—	225	5,739				
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	2,279	2,748	—	11	392				
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	21	40	—	—	50				
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	9	—	—	—	50				
Hamburg, Germany	—	2,410	5,250	—	—	721				
Havana, Cuba	45	2,746	2,786	—	—	7,839				
Havre, France	—	4,990	3,975	—	—	67				
Helingsfors, Finland	—	53	20	—	—	35				
Hull, England	—	—	900	—	415	23,125				
Iquique, Chile	19	361	406	—	5	486				
Jacmel, Haiti	—	32	3	—	—	31				
Jamaica, W. I.	—	11	125	—	—	33				
Kavala, Turkey	—	25	—	—	—	33				
Kingston, W. I.	46	2,571	2,711	—	6,700	275,686				
Kustendji, Roumania	—	3,125	2,200	—	208,202	—				
La Guaira, Venezuela	4	19	17	—						
La Paz, Brazil	—	30	—	—						
La Plata, A. R.	—	43	—	—						
Leghorn, Italy	—	8,464	4,404	—						
Leith, Scotland	20	95	—	—						
Liverpool, England	300	10,502	9,052	—						
London, England	—	7,197	11,509	—						
Lyttelton, N. Z.	—	54	—	—						
Macoris, San Dom.	—	1,764	144	—						
Malmo, Sweden	50	115	250	—						
Malta, Island of	50	3,261	2,059	—						
Manaos, Brazil	—	—	6	—						
Manchester, England	—	5,098	3,555	—						
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	—	265	—						
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	59	—						
Marselles, France	993	14,432	6,240	—	40	494				
Martinique, W. I.	—	4,001	3,431	—	—	1,315				
Massawa, Arabia	—	19	—	—	—	3,046				
Matanzas, W. I.	—	99	147	—	—	1,563				
Mauritius, Island of	—	10	—	—	—	6,687				
Mazatlan, Mexico	—	10	—	—	—	1,250				
Melbourne, Australia	—	103	111	—	—	35				
Monrovia, Africa	—	9	—	—	—	1,600				
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	68	33	—	—	250				
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	335	368	—	125	158				
Montevideo, Uruguay	200	6,286	6,300	—	21,333	28,267				
Naples, Italy	205	5,900	2,999	—	—	1,020				
Newcastle, England	—	125	—	—	—	535				
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	24	35	—	—	300				
Nipe, Cuba	—	10	9	—	—	500				
Odessa, Russia	—	25	—	—	—	708				
Oran, Algeria	24	288	453	—	440	62,669				
Panama, Panama	—	3	—	—	49,471	—				
Panderna, Asia	—	—	28	—						
Para, Brazil	—	6	448	—						
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	3	12	—						
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	—	362	—						
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	97	—	—						
Piraeus, Greece	—	225	—	—						
Pointe a Pitre, W. I.	—	105	64	—						
Port au Prince, W. I.	4	234	111	—						
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	23	40	—						
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	—	73	—						
Port Limon, Costa Rica	46	506	465	—						
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	24	9	—						
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	—	12	—						
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	75	20	—						
Port Said, Egypt	—	406	174	—						
Progreso, Mexico	—	68	153	—						
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	289	1,393	—						
Punta Arenas, Costa Rica	—	4	32	—						
Ravenna, Italy	—	1,835	1,100	—						
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	532	7,043	3,529	—						
Rodosta, A. R.	—	325	—	—						
Rosario, Arg. Rep.	—	19	214	—						
Rotterdam, Holland	—	22,369	34,675	—						
St. Croix, W. I.	—	3	10	—						
St. Johns, N. F.	—	86	26	—						
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	139	365	—						
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	29	35	—						
Salonica, Turkey	262	3,268	1,121	—						
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	52	—	—						
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	47	1,029	—						
Santiago, Cuba	—	869	544	—						
Santos, Brazil	—	133	433	—						
Savannilla, Colombia	—	4	19	—						
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	—	41	—						
Smyrna, Turkey	175	4,040	868	—						
Southampton, England	—	1,275	1,350	—						
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	10	—						
Stettin, Germany	—	—	150	—						
Stockholm, Sweden	—	700	377	—						
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	—	—	—						
Sydney, Australia	—	—	—	—						
Syracuse, Sicily	—	—	—	—						
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	—	—						
Tonsberg, Norway	—	—	—	—						
Treblzonde, Armenia	—	—	—	—						
Trieste, Austria	225	5,739	709	—						
Trinidad, Island of	11	392	319	—						
Tripoli, Tripoli	—	50	—	—						
Trondhjem, Norway	—	—	50	—						
Tunis, Algeria	—	721	—	—						
Valparaiso, Chile	—	7,839	3,911	—						
Vauna, Bulgaria	—	67	35	—						
Venice, Italy	415	23,125	8,585	—						
Vera Cruz, Mexico	5	486	356	—						
Wellington, New Zealand	—	113	31	—						
Yokohama, Japan	—	33	10	—						
Total	6,700	275,686	208,202	—						
From New Orleans.										
Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,215	450	—						
Barcelona, Spain	275	275	—	—						
Belfast, Ireland	—	125	508	—						
Bordeaux, France	—	—	25	—						
Bremen, Germany	—	670	235	—						
Christiana, Norway	—	13,425	6,215	—						
Colon, Panama	—	62	21	—						
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	700	550	—						
Cristobal, Panama	—	500	—	—						
Dunkirk, France	—	200	—	—						
Genoa, Italy	—	188	25	—						
Glasgow, Scotland	—	955	1,535	—						
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	750	600	—						
Hamburg, Germany	—	4,000	4,006	—						
Havana, Cuba	40	494	267	—						
Havre, France	—	1,315	563	—						
Liverpool, England	—	3,046	1,330	—						
London, England	—	6,687	3,320	—						
Manchester, England	—	1,250	130	—						
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	35	—	—						
Marselles, France	—	1,600	250	—						
Naples, Italy	—	—	100	—						
Progreso, Mexico	125	158	—	—						
Rotterdam, Holland	—	21,333	28,267	—						
Stavanger, Norway	—	1,020	535	—						
Tampico, Mexico	—	300	—	—						
Venice, Italy	—	500	600	—						
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	708	—	—						
Total	440	62,669	49,471	—						
From Galveston.										
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	422	—						
Liverpool, England	—	—	750	—						
Manchester, England	—	—	500	—						
Puerto, Mexico	—	—	300	—						
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	200	11,065						
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	6,902	—						
Total	—	7,902	13,137	—						
From Baltimore.										
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	50	—						
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	549	—						
Hamburg, Germany	60	1,770	3,256	—						
Havre, France	—	275	50	—						
From Savannah.										
Aalesund, Norway	—	—	—	204						
Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	1,265	—						
Bergen, Norway	—	—	—	256						
Bremen, Germany	—	—	—	767						
Christiana, Norway	—	—	—	6,307						
Christiansund, Norway	—	—	—	406						
Christiansund, Sweden	—	—	—	102						
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	—	2,051						
Cork, Ireland	—	—	50	—						
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	—	—	1,527						
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	2,294	5,950						
Haugesund, Norway	—	—	—	51						
Havre, France	—	—	—	2,145						
Liverpool, England	2,817	16,127	7,472	—						
London, England	—	—	3,113	103						
Malmo, Sweden	—	—	—	307						
Manchester, England	—</									

Savings in First Cost Which Are Losses

To install a leaky second-hand non-condensing engine:

Not to use exhaust steam for drying or feed water heating:

To use long leaky steam pipes, with their large condensation, between boiler and engine:

To run long line shafts, supported on wooden framework (which will warp or settle) to isolated machines:

To use leather belts in gritty or greasy places:

Or to install inefficient or poorly designed motors:

may save in first cost, but often are continuous losses from the standpoint of operating expense—power cost and maintenance.

General Electric Company Packing House Drives

have given unqualified success, keeping each machine up to full speed at all times, and using no power when machine is not running.

Use alternating current electric generators in your own power plant, or buy power from local central stations and transmit to efficient General Electric Company induction motors attached to each machine or small group of machines. All line shaft loss, which in some plants is 60%, is thus eliminated. These motors should be controlled by compensators or automatic oil switches whose contacts operate under oil in fireproof metal cases.

The General Electric Company will carefully lay out a drive suitable for your packing plant. Write our nearest local office for the names of large plants in Illinois using this economical drive.

General Electric Company

THE LARGEST ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD

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New Haven, Conn.
New York, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.

Portland, Ore.
Richmond, Va.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
St. Louis, Mo.
Seattle, Wash.
Spokane, Wash.
Syracuse, N. Y.

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The entire market is unchanged. There is less interest shown this week by tanners, many of whom claim they will not follow advances still further, but the situation appears as strong as heretofore with the statistical position keeping decidedly firm and satisfactory all round. No fresh trading has developed. Native steers are not quotable above 15c. for late May and June, the last selling price, although a big packer has been trying to get 15½c. for his run of May's, and offerings of June's by other packers are at this price. There is some increase in the make of natives this month as compared with a year ago. Texas steers are unchanged on the basis of 15c. for heavies, 14c. for lights and 13c. for extremes, with asking prices ½c. higher all around as previously noted. Butt brands last sold at 13¼c., but packers have talked materially higher for June's ahead, asking up to 14c. Colorados are likewise held up to 14c. as a nominal asking figure to sell ahead, but with last trading in June's at 13c. Branded cows have occupied a strong statistical position for some time past. Packers are unwilling to sell under 13¼c., with last trading at 13c. Tanners say the asking figure is too high and no sales have been recorded for several days past. Native cows are held at 14c. for June lights, which was last obtained for all weights of June-July slaughter. Packers are closely sold up on their light weights and in an independent position. There are few heavy weights offered with 14c. last paid for June-July. Native bulls are strong with last sales at 11½c. for February to date, and midsummer hides ahead from June to October at 13c. The offerings are small and the market strong. Branded bulls in the absence of sales continue nominal on a range of 10¼c. up to 11c. asked.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Additional strength has been scored in the market. Selling prices on buffs and heavy cows range all the way from 11½c. to 12¼c., the outside figure being last secured from local tanners for less than car loads and on special selection. All No. 2 buffs alone have sold up to 11c. for mostly short-haired, this sale indicating the strength of the present market. Buffs range 11½c. up to 12c. asked for regular lots as to quality, with some special selections in less than car loads recently sold to local tanners at as high as 12¼c., this, however, not having so much bearing on the regular market. A car of mostly short-haired all No. 2 buffs brought up to 11c., the sale being under usual conditions. Heavy cows are quoted on the same range, 11½c. to 12c. as to quality, with a car of long-haired and shedders sold at 11½c., and this sale was understood to be made in connection with some steers. Extremes are held up to 13c. for a choice selection of current receipts, and ordinary selection, running large percentage seconds, 12¼c. to 12½c. Heavy steers range 12c. to 12½c., with a sale at the inside price to the extent of a car made probably in connection with the long-haired cows noted above at 11½c. Bulls are unchanged at 10½c., being the basis of last sales, partly ahead.

Branded hides are reported strong for choice lots, with short-haired stock held at ½c. advance. Ordinary lots of short-haired are held around 9¼c. to 9½c., mostly cows, and best lots of large butchers and small packers bring fancy prices.

HORSE HIDES are steady at \$3.90 to \$4 for mixed lots as to quality, and some choice lots held somewhat higher than the outside figure.

DRY HIDES range 19½c. to 22½c. for short trim, as to weights, with conditions steady.

CALFSKINS.—The market is steady and unchanged, but a less number of sales have been noted this week. Supplies keep small which helps the tone of the market. Chicago cities range 17½c. to 18c., choice selected lots last selling at the outside figure; outside cities, 17¼c. to 17½c., as to lots; outside cities and good countries mixed on a veal selection last sold at 17c.; countries alone, as to quality, 16c. to 16½c., and prime Eastern choice skins held 16¼c. to 17c., and packers 18½c. to 19c. asked. Kips are unchanged at 12½c. to 13c. for countries, with last trading in good selection at the outside rate; outside cities, as to lots, 13c. to 13½c., and Chicago cities and packers 14c. to 14½c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Trade has been fairly active of late. Packers here are asking from 60c. to 65c. for spring lambs, with last trading at 55c. from the Missouri River. Shearlings as they run are listed at 50c., with selected lots held higher and 50c. bids last refused for these.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Late trading in common hides has been at unchanged rates, and stocks on hand are made up mostly of the latest arrivals reported mid-week. Part of the last arrivals of La Guayras and Maracaibos sold at the unchanged rates of 20c. and 19½c. respectively, and late sales of Centrals were at 19½c., as previously noted, although there are persistent reports that some Centrals sold partly to outside buyers at a shade better. Exporters have done little here of late in this market with Bogotas, although 3,595 out of recent cargoes were for direct exportation abroad. One broker's circular gives sales for the week of 1,282 Centrals, 1,966 Puerto Cabello, etc., 2,855 Orinoco, 406 Bogota, and 162 Porto Rican, in addition to the Bogotas noted directly exported above. Additional receipts were 640 Centrals, per "Advance," and 422 Puerto Cabello, etc., per "Philadelphia."

WET SALTED HIDES.—Former offerings noted of coast Mexicans on spot together with some later arrivals in yesterday sold from one source, in all about 1,000 hides, practically at 11c., with that price quoted as a steady figure for straight lots of Vera Cruz, etc. The large tanner has been consistently out of the market for those for some time, as well as other kinds of Latin American wet salted stock, but some sources report some slight inquiry from the large buyer. The 1,000 Progressos received yesterday go to exporters at 11c. At the weekly auctions on Sansinenas 4,000 steers sold at 14½c. equivalent, which is ½c. up from last week's sale, and the chief development is the fact that these were sold

to New York, showing domestic tanners back in that market again. There were also the regular number of 2,000 Sansinena cows sold at 13½c., which is also ½c. up from last week, though it is understood Europe was the buyer of these.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No sales have developed. Packers would likely include some June native steers with last end of May's offered at 15c., but there is apparently a lessened inquiry at the high rates prevailing.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Hides continue firm with the offerings light in all sections and receipts reported very small. One small lot of State hides sold at 10½c. flat in connection with some country calfskins, as noted below. Straight car lots of State hides are quoted about 11c. flat, but tanners say this is their limit for light average lots running 25 lb. and up. One Northern Ohio shipper nominally asked 12½c. for late salting buffs, but this is equivalent to holding his hides out of the market as the price is too high. Most quotations on Pennsylvania and Ohio buffs are 12c. selected, with little or nothing offered, and, as for extremes, there are practically no offerings of these in this market. The tanners are generally conservative and the demand, if anything, is a shade less than heretofore. Calfskins continue to show excited conditions. The Association here advanced prices today by the lb. another 1c., making prices now 22c. to butchers and 23c. to collectors, and other dealers followed the advance. These rapid advances by the pound are in the nature of a "price war" between the different factions, although the strength of the general calfskin markets help to bring these about. No sales have developed by the piece to tanners of New York cities, but it is admitted that with dealers all sold up and receipts small it would hardly be possible to secure stock under \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.40, which are the general asking prices today. One lot of country skins was secured in connection with a small lot of State hides as mentioned about at \$1.27½, \$1.77½ and \$2.07½, with 12's and 16's at \$2.25. Straight good lots of countries are quoted \$1.30, \$1.80 and \$2.10 and \$2.15, with outside cities 5c. apiece more.

Boston.

Western hides quiet but hold strong. Offerings very light. Buffs, 11¾c. to 12c., some holding their hides out of the market by asking more. Extremes, in little or no offering, quoted at 12½c. to 13c. Southerns firm. Best Northerns held at 10½c., Middle South 10c. to 10¼c., and far Southerns 9½c. to 9¾c.

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TALLOW and GREASE
 HIDES

JACOB STERN & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago Section

What a mild and lamblike finish to that May wheat deal! Is it possible that the millennium has come?

Swift and Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 27, averaged 8.42 cents per pound.

Ten officers of the United States Internal Revenue Department last Tuesday night raided the White Oak Creamery Company at No. 1405 North Grand avenue, seizing 300 pounds of colored oleomargarine. Henry Johnson, who was in charge of the place, was arrested and a warrant for the arrest of S. Pysher, the proprietor, was obtained.

Selling hog product short is less popular than recently, says the Live Stock World. Demand is expanding, which probably accounts for packers' partiality for hogs. Eastern orders for hams have reached mid-summer proportions and the South is in the market for cured meats. Middlemen have had a hint consequent on the recent reaction in hog values, that bottom has been struck. Continuance of the tremendous European lard demand of the past three months at a season when buying on that account usually falls off has also been a factor in changing sentiment. Eastern demand for fresh meats continues broad and the whole country appears to be eating fresh and cured hog product voraciously. Present prices are very attractive to the consumer and retailers are more disposed to give their customers the benefit of current wholesale cost than recently.

There was a picturesque finish Thursday for the alleged corner in May wheat, but the scene was not of the sort that was expected. Instead of hundreds of excited brokers shrieking at each other in the trading pit on 'Change, the close was of such a different kind that some of the traders sat down comfortably on the steps and whiled away the time laughing and joking. Instead of shorts being squeezed without mercy, the final price for May delivery was \$1.04½, a rise of only

1¾ cents compared with the figures at the close of the previous day's trading. What kept the market from soaring was the fact, that representatives of the interests behind the so-called corner let go of enough wheat to supply all demands at a very moderate advance. Recent activity of the government in prosecuting illegal combinations of all kinds and the action of the Board of Trade directors in appointing a committee to investigate all irregularities in the trade here were ascribed as the principal reasons why the men credited with controlling the market were willing to relent and show that even in the wheat pit there is such a thing as the "rule of reason" and mercy. This, at least, was the prevailing view. A few dealers, however, declared that the conditions which kept the price down were natural ones, and that the holders of the wheat were simply giving way to a shrewd desire to unload.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 1.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 7¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 6¾c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7¼@7½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½@17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½@15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼@12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10¾@11c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 1.—Latest market quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85@1.90 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90@2 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c.@\$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 4¾c. per lb.; tale, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50 @8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 85c. per 100 lbs., no charge for bbls.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35 and bbls. \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90@92 per cent. at 5½@5½c. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks 14/1800 lbs., 6¾@7c. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks about 1,200 lbs., 8c. per lb.; green olive oil, 80c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7@7¾c. per lb.; peanut oil, 70c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 8@8¼c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 8¾@9c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6½@7c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6¾@7c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 5¾c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 8¼c. per lb.; house grease, 5¾@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5¼@5½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.

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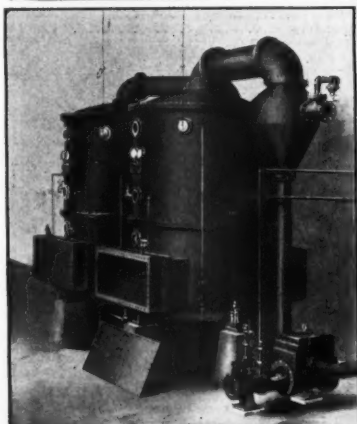
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Cleveland, O., The Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co.
New Orleans, La., J. L. Lyons & Co., Ltd., 222 Camp St.
New York City, N. Y., Charles Zoller Co., 211 E. 94th St.
Oklahoma City, Okla., Water Witch Mfg. Co.

Philadelphia, Pa., Robert Keller, 334 North Third St.
Pittsburg, Pa., Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., 223 Water St.
Seattle, Wash., Northwest Ice Machine Co., 516 First Ave., South.
Washington, D. C., Leckie & Burrow, Hibbs Building.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 22.....	25,148	1,748	52,337	15,036
Tuesday, May 23.....	2,890	5,774	16,797	15,853
Wednesday, May 24.....	18,915	3,941	30,999	27,208
Thursday, May 25.....	5,491	2,718	20,852	14,517
Friday, May 26.....	772	330	11,848	11,904
Saturday, May 27.....	130	17	8,537	4,893
Total last week.....	53,364	14,528	141,370	89,111
Previous week.....	52,302	13,025	135,514	67,002
Cor. week, 1910.....	45,976	16,498	118,126	58,092
Cor. week, 1909.....	42,277	11,525	161,459	56,740

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 22.....	9,022	5	10,654	1,981
Tuesday, May 23.....	2,872	12	4,075	1,964
Wednesday, May 24.....	5,322	13	5,171	2,815
Thursday, May 25.....	3,988	30	3,612	2,942
Friday, May 26.....	1,615	118	2,253	1,438
Saturday, May 27.....	223	17	1,906	4
Total last week.....	23,042	195	27,701	11,142
Previous week.....	20,144	167	28,429	10,590
Cor. week, 1910.....	16,259	285	12,505	2,370
Cor. week, 1909.....	15,706	1,001	42,505	1,390

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to May 27, 1911.....	1,106,036	3,055,428	1,692,351
Same period, 1910.....	1,095,757	2,280,498	1,229,473

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending May 27, 1911.....	525,000
Week previous.....	508,000
Year ago.....	438,000
Two years ago.....	334,000
Total year to date.....	9,992,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to May 27, 1911.....	137,400	414,300	187,800
Week ago.....	127,100	408,800	150,500
Year ago.....	115,700	328,000	133,700
Two years ago.....	119,600	427,400	126,300

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending May 27, 1911:	
Armour & Co.....	26,100
Swift & Co.....	17,400
S. & S. Co.....	16,700
Morris & Co.....	8,500
Anglo-American.....	5,100
Boyd-Lunham.....	5,600
Hammoud.....	6,100
Western P. Co.....	6,900
Boore & Co.....	4,900
Roberts & Oake.....	3,100
Miller & Hart.....	3,900
Independent P. Co.....	5,100
Brennan P. Co.....	5,100
Others.....	7,800
Totals.....	117,200
Previous week.....	110,800
Year ago.....	107,300
Two years ago.....	128,100
Total year to date.....	2,377,700
Same period last year.....	1,815,600

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$5.95	\$5.91	\$4.75	\$6.60
Previous week.....	5.90	6.12	4.50	6.00
Cor. week, 1910.....	7.50	9.55	5.20	8.10
Cor. week, 1909.....	6.60	7.34	6.40	8.35
Cor. week, 1908.....	6.40	5.41	4.40	6.00

CATTLE.

Good to prime heaves.....	\$5.75@6.25
Fair to good heaves.....	5.25@5.75
Common to fair heaves.....	4.75@5.25
Inferior killers.....	4.00@4.75
Fair to fancy yearlings.....	5.70@6.25
Good to choice cows.....	4.00@5.50
Canner bulls.....	2.50@3.35
Common to good calves.....	5.50@7.00
Good to choice yearlings.....	7.00@8.00
Heavy calves.....	4.50@5.00

Feeding steers.....	4.50@5.60
Stockers.....	3.25@5.50
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.50@4.35
Common to good canners.....	3.00@3.35
Inferior to good canners.....	2.35@2.55
Fair to choice heifers.....	4.25@5.00
Butcher bulls.....	4.75@5.15
Bologna bulls.....	4.00@4.50

HOGS.

Prime heavy butchers, 240 to 260 lbs.....	\$6.00@6.10
Prime heavy, 300 to 400 lbs.....	5.90@6.05
Choice light butchers, 190 to 230 lbs.....	6.05@6.15
Choice packing, 280 lbs. and up.....	5.90@6.00
Choice light, 160 to 190 lbs.....	6.05@6.20
Rough heavy packing.....	5.75@5.85
Light mixed, 200 lbs. and up.....	6.00@6.05
Mixed packing, 200 lbs. and up.....	5.85@6.00
Pigs, 110 lbs. to 140 lbs.....	5.50@6.00
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	5.00@5.50
Boars.....	3.00@4.50
*Stags.....	5.75@6.25

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Fed western lambs.....	\$6.50@7.50
Native ewes.....	3.75@4.25
Native lambs.....	6.00@6.75
Colorado shorn lambs.....	6.00@6.90
Colorado wool lambs.....	6.75@7.50
Shorn lambs.....	6.00@6.80
Shorn wethers.....	4.25@4.50
Fed yearlings.....	5.00@6.00
Heavy yearlings.....	4.00@5.00
Shorn yearlings.....	4.25@5.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	\$14.85	\$14.85	\$14.80	\$14.85
July.....	15.00	15.00	14.90	14.95
September.....	14.40	14.40	14.37½	14.40

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	8.25	8.25	8.00	8.17½
July.....	8.32½	8.32½	8.27½	8.30
September.....	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.85

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	7.92½	7.92½	7.85	7.92½
July.....	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.97½
September.....	7.97½	7.97½	7.90	7.95

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	14.90	14.92½	14.85	14.87½
September.....	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.35

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	8.12½	8.12½	8.07½	8.07½
July.....	8.20	8.20	8.15	8.15
September.....	8.27½	8.30	8.25	8.25

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	7.92½	7.92½	7.85	7.85
July.....	7.95	8.00	7.95	7.92½
September.....	7.92½	7.92½	7.87½	7.87½

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1911.

Holiday. No market.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	14.70	14.72½	14.55	14.37½
July.....	14.30	14.30	14.15	14.20

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	8.10	8.10	8.05	8.05
September.....	8.20	8.20	8.12½	8.12½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	7.77½	7.77½	7.70	7.72½
July.....	7.90	7.90	7.82½	7.82½
September.....	7.82½	7.82½	7.75	7.77½

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	14.80	14.87	14.75	14.80
September.....	14.22	14.45	14.22	14.40

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	8.05	8.15	8.05	8.12
September.....	8.15	8.25	8.12	8.25

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	7.87	7.92	7.87	7.92
September.....	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.85

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	14.75	14.75	14.60	14.60
September.....	14.35	14.35	14.15	14.15

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	8.10	8.10	8.05	8.05
September.....	8.17½	8.20	8.12½	8.15

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	7.90	7.92½	7.85	7.85
September.....	7.82½	7.87½	7.80	7.80

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	12½	@22
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	14	@22
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@28
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12½
Beef Stew.....	10	@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½	@12½
Corned Rumps, Native.....	10	@12½
Corned Ribs.....	10	@10
Corned Flanks.....	10	@10
Round Steaks.....	14	@20
Round Roasts.....	12½	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	14	@14
Shoulder Roasts.....	12½	@12½
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	14	@14
Rolls Roast.....	10	@12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	16	@18
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	10	@15
Legs, fancy.....	18	@20
Stew.....	10	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	14	@14
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	20	@22
Chops, Frenched, each.....	10	@12½

Mutton.

Legs.....	14	@14
Stew.....	6	@6
Shoulders.....	9	@9
Hind Quarters.....	13	@13
Fore Quarters.....	10	@10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@16
Shoulder chops.....	12½	@12½

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	13	@13
Pork Chops.....	14	@14
Pork Shoulders.....	10	@10
Pork Tenderloins.....	35	@35
Pork Butts.....	11	@11
Spare Ribs.....	10	@10
Hocks.....	10	@10
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf lard.....	10	@10

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	16	@18
Fore Quarters.....	10	@12½
Legs.....	18	@20
Breasts.....	12½	@15
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Cutlets.....	20	@28
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@20

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	9	@9
Tallow.....	4	@4
Bones, per cwt.....	11	@11
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15½	@15½
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	65	@65

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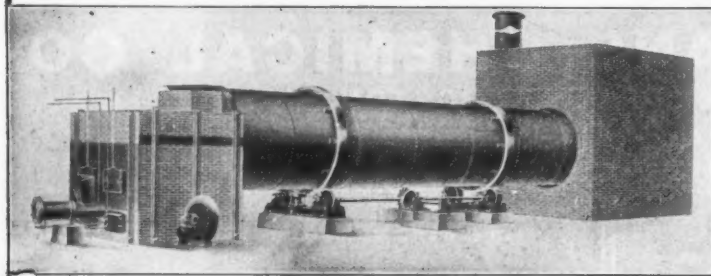
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Good native steers	10½@11
Native steers, medium	9½@10
Heifers, good	9½@10
Cows	7½@8½
Hind Quarters, choice	@12
Fore Quarters, choice	@7½
Beef Cuts.	
Cow Chucks	5¼@5½
Steer Chucks	@6
Boneless Chucks	@7½
Medium Plates	@4
Steer Plates	@5
Cow Rounds	@9½
Steer Rounds	@10½
Cow Loins	@11½
Steer Loins, Heavy	@14½
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@25
Strip Loins	10 @22
Shirloin Butts	8½@9
Shoulder Clods	8½@9
Rolls	@12
Rump Butts	9½@11
Trimblings	@7
Shank	@5½
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	@8½
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@10
Steer Ribs, Light	@11½
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@13
Loins ends, steer, native	@13
Loins ends, cow	@10
Hanging Tenderloins	@9
Flank Steak	9½@12½
Hind Shanks	@4

Beef Offal.

Livers	@5
Hearts	@5
Tongues	13 @14
Sweetbreads	@20
Ox Tail, per lb.	@5
Fresh Tripe, plain	@4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@5½
Brains	@5
Kidneys, each	@7

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	10 @10½
Light Carcass	@10
Good Carcass	@13
Good Saddles	@15
Medium Racks	@11
Good Racks	@12

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@4
Sweetbreads	@50
Placks	@80
Heads, each	@15

Lambs.

Medium Caul	@12½
Good Caul	@13½
Round Dressed Lambs	@14½
Saddles, Caul	@14
R. D. Lamb Racks	@11
Caul Lamb Racks	@10
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@16½
Lamb Fries, per pair	@6
Lamb Tongues, each	@4
Lamb Kidneys, each	@2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	9½@10
Good Sheep	@10½
Medium Saddles	@13
Good Saddles	@14
Good Racks	@7
Medium Racks	@6½
Mutton Legs	@13
Mutton Loins	@9
Mutton Steaks	@4½
Sheep Tongues, each	@5
Sheep Heads, each	@5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9¼@9½
Pork Loins	@10½
Leaf Lard	@8
Tenderloins	@23
Spare Ribs	@5½
Butts	@8
Hocks	@8
Trimblings	@4
Extra Lean Trimblings	@7
Tails	@6½
Snouts	@4
Pigs' Feet	@3
Pigs' Heads	@7
Blade Bones	@8
Blade Meat	@8½
Cheek Meat	@9½
Hog livers, per lb.	@2
Neck Bones	@2
Skinned Shoulders	@7½
Pork Hearts	@3½
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@3½
Pork Tongues	@10½
Slip Bones	@10½
Tail Bones	6 @6½
Brains	@5
Backfat	@8½
Hams	@13½
Calas	@10½
Bellies	@13
Shoulders	@7½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@7½
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@7½
Choice Bologna	@9
Viennas	@9½

Frankfurters	@9½
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@7½
Tongue	@12
Minced Sausage	@10
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	@12
New England Sausage	@12½
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@12
Special Compressed Ham	@12
Berliner Sausage	@10½
Boneless Butts in casings	@18
Oxford Butts in casings	@13
Polish Sausage	@9
Garlic Sausage	@9
Country Smoked Sausage	@9
Farm Sausage	@12
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@8½
Pork Sausage, short link	@9½
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@7
Hams, Bologna	@11

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	@24
German Salsami, Medium Dry	@20
Italian Salsami	@24½
Holsteiner	@14½
Mettwurst, New	@11
Farmer	@17
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	@19½

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.50
Bologna, 1-50	4.75
Bologna, 2-20	4.25
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickle O. Lps., in 200-lb. barrels	15.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	18.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.90
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.50
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	14.00
14 lbs., ½ doz. to case	31.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	11.60
16-oz. jars, ¼ doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	@15.00
Plate Beef	@14.00
Prime Mess Beef	@14
Extra Mess Beef	@14
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@16
Rump Butts	@15.00
Mess Pork, new	@16.75
Clear Fat Backs	@16.25
Family Back Pork	@18.00
Bean Pork	@12.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@10½
Pure lard	@9½
Lard, substitutes, tcs.	@8½
Lard, compound	@7½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@56
Barrels, ¼c. over tierces; half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ¼ to 1c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15¼@19½
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ¼c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@10½
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@9½
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@9½
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@7½
Regular Plates	@4
Short Clears	@4
Butts	@6
Bacon meats, ½c. to 1c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@15½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@13½
Skinned Hams	@14½
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@9
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@8½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@10½
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@23½
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@16
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@19
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@14
Dried Beef Sets	@18
Dried Beef Insides	@20
Dried Beef Knuckles	@19
Dried Beef Outsides	@17½
Regular Boiled Hams	@20½
Smoked Boiled Hams	@21½
Boiled Calas	@15
Cooked Loins	@15
Cooked Lard Shoulder	@15

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@15
Export Rounds	@21
Middles, per set	@60
Beef bungs, per piece	@9½
Beef casings	@7
Beef bladders, medium	@28
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@30
Hog casings, free of salt	@70
Hog middles, per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@15
Hog bungs, large mediums	@10
Hog bungs, prime	@7
Hog bungs, narrow	@4
Imported wide sheep casings	@80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@70
Imported medium sheep casings	@70
Hog stomachs, per piece	@3½

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@2.90
Hoof meal, per unit	@2.70
Concentrated tankage	2.60@2.65
Ground tankage, 12%	2.60@2.65 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	@2.60 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%	@2.57½ and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	20.00@20.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	26.00@26.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00@18.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@50c.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	255.00@300.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	30.00@35.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	40.00@45.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	50.00@55.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	60.00@62.50
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00@70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	77.50@80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	92.50@95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.50@28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@8
Prime steam, loose	@7.55
Leaf	@7.50
Compound	7¼@7½
Neutral lard	8½@8¾

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@8½
Oleo No. 2	@8
Mutton	@8½
Tallow	6½@6¾
Grease, yellow	5¾@5¾
Grease, A white	5¾@6

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	@67
Extra No. 1 lard oil	.63 @64
No. 1 lard oil	.56 @57
No. 2 lard oil	.54 @55
Oleo oil, extra	9¼@9½
Oleo oil, No. 2	8¾@9
Oleo stock	8½@8¾
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	.68 @70
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	.60 @61
Corn oil, loose	5.20@5.30

TALLOW.

Edible	6¼@6½
Prime city	6½@6¾
No. 1 Country	6 @6½
Packers' prime	6¼@6½
Packers' No. 1	5¾@6
Packers' No. 2	5¼@5½
Renderers' No. 1	5½@5¾

GREASES.

White, choice	5½@6
White, "A"	5½@5¾
White, "B"	5½@5¾
Bone	5½@5¾
Horse	5½@5¾
Yellow	5¼@5½
Brown	4¾@5
Glue Stock	5 @5½
Garbage grease	4¾@4¾

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	47¼@48
P. S. Y., soap grade	@47
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 82@65% f. a.	2½@3
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1¾@1¾

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	.77 @85
Oak pork barrels	.92 @95
Lard tierces	1.35@1.37½

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4½@6½
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @7½
Borax	3½@4

Sugar—

White, clarified	@4½
Plantation, granulated	@5
Yellow, clarified	@4½

Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 31.

The week opened with a moderate run of 21,331 cattle on Monday, the supply being just about equal to the requirements of the trade. Handy weights and yearlings got best action, ruled strong, and in some cases a little higher, while other grades were steady with an undercurrent of weakness on the plain heavy beefs. Prime yearlings, weighing 839 lbs., topped the market at \$6.50. A fairly good sprinkling of prime steers of all weights sold \$6.15@6.35; bulk of the good to choice cattle from \$5.90@6.15; medium to good steers from \$5.50@5.85, with light-weight, short-fed killers from \$5.25@5.50. Tuesday's run was again moderate. Wednesday (today) receipts are estimated at 17,500 cattle, making a total of about 41,000 cattle for the first three days of this week as compared with 47,000 cattle for the same period a week ago. Choice cattle of all weights sold strong and in some cases a little higher, \$6.45 being paid for heavy beefs and \$6.40 for yearlings, but on the plain heavy, and also the plain light and handy-weight cattle no improvement is discernable.

Monday's market ruled steady to strong on the bulk of the better grades of cows and heifers, with yearling heifers showing the most activity, and in many instances advances on this class amounting to 10c. per cwt. were scored over last week's closing prices. The canner and cutter trade ruled slow and dull on everything excepting pretty decent cutters. The bull market was strong and active on the bulk of the offerings, while the calf trade suffered a loss of 25c. per cwt., the decline being partly attributable to the mediocre quality, such as can be generally expected on Monday. Tuesday's receipts of cows and heifers were again moderate. Wednesday (today) the percentage of butcher stuff is again very moderate. The trade is fully steady on cows, heifers and bulls.

Receipts of hogs thus far this week foot up in the neighborhood of 78,000, and with good liberal receipts of hogs at all the Western markets today our market here ruled largely 10c. lower, with about as narrow a range in prices as we have had at any time during the season. Comparatively few Eastern shipping orders in the market today, consequently the choice light-weight grades did not sell at much of a premium over the good mixed and butcher-weight grades. Bulk of the hogs is selling here today largely in a range of \$5.85@6. Believe we will see fairly liberal receipts of hogs during the next six weeks.

The trade in this department has worked into almost a demoralized channel since one week ago. The best wethers are 50@75c. lower than at the opening of the week, while ewes and common to medium lambs have declined from \$1@1.50 during the same period. Only the choicest light to medium-weight clipped lambs are meeting with fair demand. The decline on this variety amounts to no more than 50c. per cwt. during the week. We quote: Good to prime wethers, \$4.25@4.50; good to choice ewes, \$3.60@3.85; poor to medium ewes, \$3.25@3.50; cull ewes, \$2.50@3; fat light to medium-weight clipped lambs, \$6.50@6.75; fat heavy lambs, \$5.50@6; cull lambs, \$4@5; good to choice spring lambs, \$7@7.25; fair to medium springers, \$6.50@6.75; cull springers, \$5@5.50.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., May 31.

Cattle receipts for the week so far total 16,300 head, a gain of about 2,400 head over the same period last week. For the month of May, 1911, as compared with the month

of May, 1910, receipts show a gain of about 3,200 cattle. Receipts of 55,900 head of native cattle during the month establishes a new record for May at these yards. The beef steer market today closes steady with last Friday, and has held to this level each day this week. Top so far was \$6.25, obtained Tuesday on a lot of 1,666-lb. steers, and today on a lot averaging 1,207 lbs. Other good grades are bringing \$6@6.15, while the bulk of the medium to good kinds offered the past three days sold at \$5.60@5.90. General trend of the cow and heifer market has been lower. A string of 722-lb. heifers topped the market today and the week so far at \$6.25. Other good kinds brought \$5.90@6, bulk of the fair to good heifers selling at \$5.25@5.75. Prime cows topped the week so far at \$5.10, bulk of the good to choice grades going at \$4.25@4.75. The vealer trade is on an \$8.25 level, most of the fair to good light calves bringing \$7.50@8.

Hog receipts so far this week total 40,000 head, as against 38,000 for the same period last week. Receipts for the month of May aggregated 272,621 head, an increase of 68,236 over the same period last year, and exceeds the previous record for this month by about 50,000 head. Compared with a week ago today the market is about a dime higher; top today, \$6.05; week ago, \$5.95. Monday was the high point of this week, bulk of the hogs that day selling at \$6.05@6.15, practically all at the latter price being obtained by butchers and shippers.

Best grades of sheep and lambs sold today at 10c. higher prices. Muttons topped at \$4, bulk of the good fat sheep going at \$3.85. Tennessee spring lambs topped at \$7.75 today, which is a dime more than has been obtained this week. Others of the same class sold at \$7.65. Native and Western lambs brought \$6.85@7.15; medium grades, \$6.50@6.85. Receipts of sheep and lambs for the month of May just past total 98,245, an increase of 55 per cent. over May, 1910.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 30.

A good Decoration Day run of cattle came in today, 7,000 head, and buyers went after them like hot cakes in winter, the market strong to 10 higher. New high tops were made on yearlings at \$6.35, and heavy steers at \$6.25. Everybody bought liberally yesterday, when the supply was 14,000 head here, but it did not dull their appetite for today, and the hope is being fostered in live stock circles that we are on the eve of an advance in cattle prices. Corn fed offerings are dwindling and while pasture cattle in the West, and distillery cattle in the East, together with increasing quarantine receipts, will fill up the gap in a measure, it begins to look as though receipts the next two months might be a little shy. Some dry weather stock cattle appeared here yesterday, from southwest Missouri, but not enough to account for the break in prices on country grades that occurred yesterday, 10 to 25 cents. That class is selling steady to weak today, and it is the first time this year that fat cattle and stock cattle were both traveling away from each other, and both in the proper direction. Quite a number of cattle now sell at \$6, and bulk of steers bring \$5.60@6, cows \$4@5.25, heifers \$4.75@6, bulls \$4@5, calves \$4.50@7.50, quarantine steers \$4.35@5.60, stockers and feeders \$4.75@5.60.

The hog run today exceeded first estimates more than five thousand head, the total reaching 23,000, but it did not do as much damage to the market as might have been expected. Early sales were steady, but the market soon got on a 5 to 10c. lower basis, where it stayed till the close, top \$6.12½, same as yesterday, bulk \$5.95@6.05.

Sheep and lambs are slipping this week, off a little yesterday, and a quarter lower

today. Natives form bulk of the supply, and quality is nothing to brag about. Spring lambs reached \$7 today, clipped lambs worth \$6.50 for best, yearlings \$5.50, wethers \$4.50, ewes \$4.25, goats \$3@3.75.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	3,990	18,544	4,536
Fowler	2,088	1,909
S. & S.	4,671	11,770	5,567
Swift	4,682	13,737	6,497
Cudahy	2,666	11,812	3,775
Morris & Co.	3,283	9,192	3,660
Butchers	115	92	42
Total	21,495	65,147	25,986

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, May 30.

No very material change has taken place in the cattle market for several weeks. Both local dressed beef men and shipping buyers continue to show decided partiality for the fat, light and handy-weight beefs, and these sell readily as high as \$6.10, while it takes strictly prime heavy beefs to bring \$6. The feeling has been a little stronger the past few days, and the bulk of the fair to good 1,050@1,350-lb. beefs sell around \$5.60@5.85. Fat, heifery stock is selling as well as ever, but heavy and grass cows are off 10@15c. on account of the competition from Texas cattle. Prime heifers bring \$5.75 and canners are selling as low as \$2.50, but the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is selling around \$4@4.85. Veal calves, bulls, stags, etc., are generally in active demand and somewhat stronger.

Hogs are still coming freely, but as both packers and Eastern butchers are taking them freely there has been no very radical change in quotations. With 14,000 hogs here today the market was a nickel lower. Tops brought \$6, as against \$5.70 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.75@5.90, as against \$5.55@5.65 a week ago.

While there has been more or less of a slump in prices paid for woolled Mexican lambs, there has been a good, strong market right along for shorn, fat stock, and the moderate supplies have been well cleaned up right along at the prices. Woolled lambs are quoted at \$6.25@7.50; shorn lambs, \$5.40@6.40; shorn yearlings, \$4.75@5.35; shorn wethers, \$4.40@5, and shorn ewes, \$3.75@4.75.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 27, 1911:

CATTLE.

Chicago	30,322
Kansas City	21,495
Omaha	14,637
St. Joseph	10,523
Cudahy	555
Sioux City	3,586
South St. Paul	2,987
New York and Jersey City	11,253
Fort Worth	8,290
Philadelphia	5,167

HOGS.

Chicago	113,669
Kansas City	75,147
Omaha	56,427
St. Joseph	47,579
Cudahy	13,644
Sioux City	27,744
Ottumwa	11,662
Cedar Rapids	12,161
South St. Paul	13,261
New York and Jersey City	28,136
Fort Worth	8,329
Philadelphia	3,820

SHEEP.

Chicago	77,969
Kansas City	25,986
Omaha	21,770
St. Joseph	11,057
Cudahy	334
Sioux City	611
South St. Paul	1,825
New York and Jersey City	34,233
Fort Worth	8,504
Philadelphia	11,703

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, June 2.—Market steady. Western steam, \$8.45; Middle West, \$8.20@8.30; city steam, \$8.87½; refined Continent, \$8.65; South American, \$9.70; Brazil, kegs, \$10.70; compound, 7% @ 7¼c.

Liverpool Products Markets.

Liverpool, June 2.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 85s. Pork, prime mess, 75s.; shoulders, 38s. 6d. @ 44.; hams, 60s. 6d. @ 63s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 49s. 6d.; long clear, 51s.; bellies, 48s. 6d. Tallow, prime city, 29s. 1½d.; choice, 30s. 6d. Turpentine, 46s. 6d. Rosin, coman, 16s. Lard, spot prime Western, 41s. 6d.; American refined in pails, 42s.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 41s. Lard, Hamburg, 40½ marks. Cheese, Canadian, finest white new, 55s. Tallow, Australian (London), 29s. @ 34s. 6d.

Hull and Marseilles Oils.

Hull, June 2.—Cottonseed oil, crude, spot, 24s. 3d.; refined, May-August, 26s. 3d. Soya bean oil, 25s. 9d.

Marseilles, June 2.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 63 francs; edible, 84 francs. Copra, fabrique, 83¼ francs; edible, 100 francs. Peanut, fabrique, 62 francs; edible, 85 francs.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market was quiet and a little easier on larger stocks of product than expected.

Tallow.

The market continues dull and rather heavy at 5½c. for prime city.

Oleo and Lard Stearine.

The market is dull, with prices showing but little change. Demand is rather moderate.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trade was quiet before the government report on cotton came out, and later there was some selling of new crop months on this showing. Cotton showed a small decline on the report.

Market closed quiet, without much feature; the bearish government cotton report failed to exert important pressure. Sales, 5,700 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.55@6.60. Crude, nominal. Closing quotations on futures: June, \$6.55@6.58; July, \$6.54@6.56; August, \$6.60@6.63; September, \$6.56@6.57; October, \$6.16@6.18; November, \$5.86@5.88; December, \$5.83@5.85; January, \$5.83@5.87; good off oil, \$6.30@6.60; off oil, \$6.30@6.60; winter oil, \$6.50@7; summer white, \$6.60@7.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, June 2.—Market steady at Thursday's average; quality fair; bulk of prices, \$5.90@6.06; mixed and butchers', \$5.75@6.05; Yorkers, \$6@6.10; cattle market steady at Thursday's decline; beefs, \$5.15@6.40; cows and heifers, \$2.40@5.80; Texas steers, \$4.50@5.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.85@5.65; Westerns, \$4.75@5.50. Sheep market strong; natives, \$3@4.45; Western, \$3@4.50; yearlings, \$4.25@5.15; lambs, \$4.25@6.90.

Kansas City, June 2.—Hogs steady, at \$5.40@5.95.

St. Louis, June 2.—Market 5c. higher, at \$5.90@6.05.

Cleveland, June 2.—Hog market slow, 5@10c. lower, at \$5.70@5.90.

Indianapolis, June 2.—Hogs higher, at \$5.95@6.15.

Milwaukee, June 2.—Hogs quoted \$5.35@6.05.

East Buffalo, June 2.—Market opened with 8,000 on sale; market lower, at \$6.30@6.45.

Louisville, June 2.—Hog market 5c. lower, at \$5.90@6.

Omaha, June 2.—Hogs steady, at \$5.65@5.90.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 1.—Business in provisions during the past week has been quiet, and values are practically unchanged from last week. Owing, however, to the poor butterine business in this country, the surplus, for export, of oleo oil is unusually heavy, and hence the market for oleo is slow and dragging, and values tending downward. There seems to be no chance of an improvement so long as conditions remain unchanged in this country. Business in neutral lard this week has also been slow, and prices are below those ruling last week. Export business in cottonseed oil has come to a standstill on account of the high prices asked from this side. Europe needs oil, however, and will be forced to come into the market sooner or later for further supplies.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1911.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	6,000	7,000
Kansas City	200	2,500	1,000
Omaha	50	7,500	
St. Louis	300	7,970	500
St. Joseph	250	3,000	800
Sioux City	100	7,000	
St. Paul	500	2,500	100
Oklahoma City	100	250	
Fort Worth	200	600	100
Milwaukee		1,542	
Peoria		500	
Indianapolis	450	4,000	
Pittsburg	200	4,500	1,000
Cincinnati	321	905	1,900
Cleveland	40	1,500	1,000
Buffalo		2,000	4,000
New York	1,652	2,067	2,688

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1911.

Chicago	21,000	38,000	22,000
Kansas City	14,000	11,000	13,000
Omaha	2,100	6,200	4,100
St. Louis	5,500	7,815	8,500
St. Joseph	1,500	5,500	2,500
Sioux City	1,500	6,000	1,500
St. Paul	1,300	3,000	500
Oklahoma City	600	1,150	
Fort Worth	1,400	1,500	1,100
Milwaukee		2,317	
Peoria		1,200	
Indianapolis	750	2,000	
Pittsburg		12,000	
Cincinnati	2,013	5,253	1,499
Cleveland	400	3,000	1,000
Buffalo	3,900	15,000	11,600
New York	3,553	9,138	13,090

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1911.

Chicago	2,500	15,225	15,000
Kansas City	8,000	23,924	10,000
Omaha	2,900	14,125	5,600
St. Louis	6,000	16,000	8,000
St. Joseph	2,500	10,000	800
Sioux City	600	6,000	
St. Paul	2,100	4,500	900
Oklahoma City	200	1,100	
Fort Worth	1,300	1,200	2,200
Indianapolis	1,450	9,000	
Pittsburg		2,500	1,500
Cincinnati	227	2,816	1,135
Cleveland	20	3,000	1,000
Buffalo	150	1,600	1,600
New York	485	3,777	5,485

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1911.

Chicago	18,000	35,500	20,000
Kansas City	8,000	23,522	10,000
Omaha	3,900	11,826	4,200

St. Louis	4,500	13,094	4,500
St. Joseph	2,000	6,500	500
Sioux City	1,500	6,000	500
St. Paul	1,000	1,800	300
Oklahoma City	450	2,000	
Fort Worth	1,500	2,000	1,000
Milwaukee		13,537	
Peoria		10,600	
Indianapolis	1,300	7,000	
Pittsburg		4,500	
Cincinnati	838	7,911	2,161
Cleveland	50	1,500	1,000
Buffalo	75	2,000	2,000
New York	2,370	5,159	7,430

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1911.

Chicago	5,000	20,000	15,000
Kansas City	3,000	13,000	6,000
Omaha	3,700	13,500	2,500
St. Louis	3,500	14,500	3,500
St. Joseph	3,000	12,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,500	6,000	
St. Paul	1,000	2,800	700
Fort Worth	1,600	1,200	1,500
Milwaukee		4,843	
Peoria		1,800	
Indianapolis		15,000	
Pittsburg		4,000	
Cincinnati	345	3,294	1,610
Buffalo		1,600	2,000
New York	1,285	1,223	5,867

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1911.

Chicago	1,500	12,000	6,000
Kansas City	1,000	5,000	4,000
Omaha	1,000	10,000	1,400
St. Louis	900	11,500	2,500
St. Joseph	300	3,500	500
Sioux City	1,200	5,500	
Fort Worth	1,200	1,200	2,000
St. Paul	1,000	3,900	400
Indianapolis		9,000	

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 29, 1911.

	Beef.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	3,486	7,766	1,919	13,350
Jersey City	1,885	3,945	16,131	9,936
Lehigh Valley	3,260	770	3,856	—
Central Union	3,469	885	12,292	—
Scattering	—	162	60	4,650
Totals	12,100	13,528	34,258	28,136
Totals last week	11,975	10,095	39,584	28,249

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Sulzberger & Sons, Minnehaha	432	—	2,000
J. Shamberger & Son, Minnehaha	415	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Oceanic	—	—	402
Morris Beef Co., St. Paul	—	—	424
Morris Beef Co., Cedric	—	—	382
Swift Beef Co., Minnehaha	—	—	1,100
Swift Beef Co., Oceanic	—	—	600
Armour & Co., Bermudian	—	25	—
Total exports	847	25	4,908
Total exports last week	1,022	6	5,430

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO MAY 29, 1911.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from—			
New York	547	25	4,908
Boston	2,402	813	—
Philadelphia	1,834	—	—
Baltimore	494	—	—
Montreal	1,349	—	—
Exports to:			
London	3,834	—	4,526
Liverpool	921	813	882
Manchester	1,018	—	—
Glasgow	153	—	—
Antwerp	200	—	—
Bermuda	—	25	—
Totals to all ports	6,926	838	4,908
Totals to all ports last week	7,258	1,761	5,430

PROVISION AND LARD STOCKS.

Reports of stocks of provisions at Chicago on May 31, with comparisons, were as follows:

	May 31, '11.	April 30, '11.	May 31, '10.
Pork, new, bbls.	10,495	8,526	11,269
Pork, other, bbls.	47,140	48,674	42,608
Lard, regular, tes.	59,780	44,949	16,742
Lard, other, tes.	24,136	19,131	14,649
Short ribs, lbs.	16,630,302	15,142,098	6,597,522
Total meats, lbs.	130,301,793	127,175,063	74,866,837

World's Lard Stocks.—Hately's figures were 266,872 tes., against 214,862 tes. last month, and 144,650 tes. last year.

Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work

Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., ^{Liggett} Building St. Louis

Retail Section

WINDOW DISPLAYS FOR RETAIL BUTCHERS

Practical Suggestions on Selling Goods Through the Shop Window

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the twenty-second of a series of articles dealing with butcher shop window dressing which will appear from time to time on this page. It has been the aim of the editor to deal with the subject plainly and practically, and to illustrate most of the suggestions. Butchers are invited to criticize the suggestions in these articles, or to offer ideas of their own, which will be gladly published.]

"It's not the cut; it's the quality." This is the sign that hangs in the middle of the window display suggested in this article. If the public knew the truth of this as well as you, Mr. Butcher, there would not have been such a lot of talk about high prices of meat as there has been and is even now. As most butcher shops now sell more rib and loin cuts than anything else, there is given here a suggestion as to how to get away with the cheaper cuts also.

How many times a butcher throws a chuck or a plate in the window, simply to show it. But to make your show window a good salesman you must trim it so that it will attract the passer-by. It is not necessary that you should make your background as shown here, but for the few minutes' time it takes and the little amount of money spent for the crepe paper, it makes it worth while doing.

There are all cheap cuts of beef in the window shown here. In the foreground there are three platters. One is made up with veal croquettes, another one with lamb croquettes, and the large plate is filled with "meat croquettes," which is nothing else but Ham-burger steak or chopped meat.

There are plenty of people who would never buy chopped meat off the plate for 12c. a pound, but if you make one-quarter or one-half-pound meat balls, nice and round, with a little piece of fat placed in the middle and a leaf of parsley on top and called it a "meat croquette," and charge 16c. a pound for it, you will get rid of your pieces sooner—and that is what many a butcher wants.

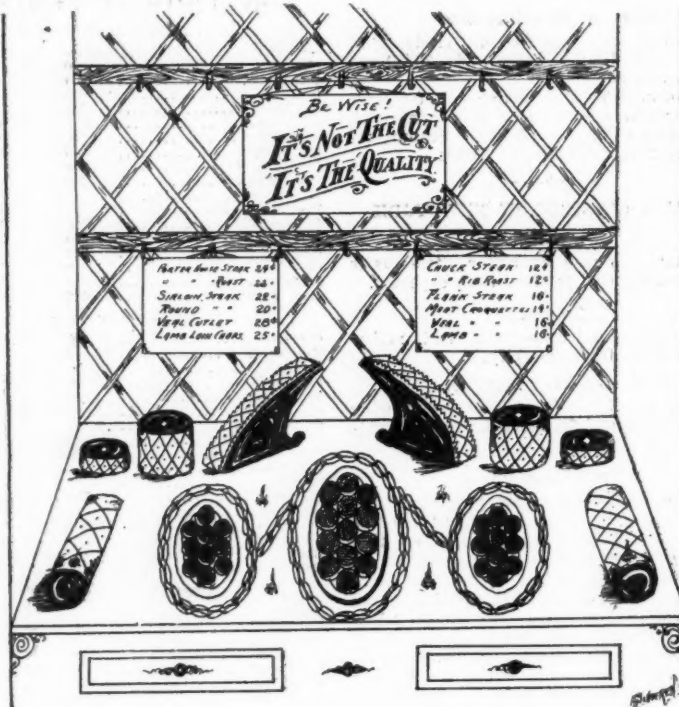
It is the same with veal and lamb. There are, for instance, the trimmings off of French veal chops, flanks of lamb and so on, meat which in many shops is thrown under the bench into the fat can, which otherwise would make very nice lamb croquettes at 16c. per pound. There are also flanks of veal, pieces

left over from the neck and breast. All these little things a butcher is anxious to sell, and it has been proved that veal croquettes always sell well.

The main thing is to make the meat display look appetizing. Just as an old boss and very successful butcher said to his clerk: "When you sell meat or chops, and after you have weighed them, fix them as if you were to eat them yourself." This is very

the bone is in, and it makes a good pot roast. No butcher will have trouble in getting, say, 14c. to 16c. a pound for meat like this.

In the back of the window we have two chuck roasts, with the bone left in, and trimmed up a little fancy and neat we see a chuck roast, boned. To make the roast look and at the same time eat better it is advisable to roll a piece of fat or suet in it. Next we see a Boston pot roast, or a regular piece of chuck without bone, made round and tied up, which makes a very nice pot roast. Here also a little piece of fat adds to the attractiveness of the meat.



SUGGESTION FOR WINDOW DISPLAY TO ADVERTISE CHEAPER CUTS OF MEAT.

good advice, and the man did a big business owing to his neatness in trimming meats.

In the corner of the window we find two rolled navels, or plates, boned and tied, and with a little parsley on top. Meat trimmed like this will generally sell quicker than when

In the background we find the two signs made of white cardboard with plain lettering, telling the difference in prices; but the butcher should not let this suffice. Tell your customers personally the difference in the prices and what money they can save by

Will it not increase business if you supply your best trade with the "FERRIS" Famous Hams and Boneless Breakfast Bacon? They always give **RARE**



Address: F. A. FERRIS & CO., Department A, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272 Mott Street, New York. Telephone: Spring 6540.

SATISFACTION

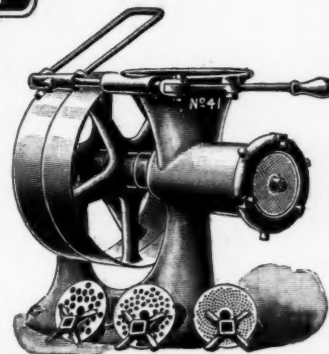


"ENTERPRISE"

"ENTERPRISE" Meat Choppers are used by the large packers and butchers generally throughout the world.

In the "Enterprise" the four blade steel knife revolving against a sharpened perforated steel plate cuts as with a pair of scissors. Everything is cut, not torn, and it is impossible for strings, sinew or gristle to pass through without being chopped.

Our catalog shows a complete line of butcher's choppers for hand, steam and electric power.



The Enterprise Mfg. Co. of Pa.

PATENTED HARDWARE SPECIALTIES

21 Murray Street, New York
544 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

buying cheaper cuts of meats. Tell them that it is the quality, and not the cut.

To complete the dressing of the window, take either fresh sausages or frankfurters and place them around the plates, forming an ornamental design, as shown in the illustration. The window dressed like this will help many markets to sell more cheaper cuts, and at the same time the appearance of the window does not look cheap.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

James Dysart's meat market at Skowhegan, Me., has been damaged by fire.

Otto Schultz will open a new meat market at Watertown, Wis.

Hubbard & Dell have dissolved partnership in the meat business at Matawan, N. J. Mr. Dell will continue the business.

G. C. Wright has sold his meat market at Natick, Mass., to Pulsifer & Wetherbee.

C. W. Spencer has purchased the meat market of H. Ackerman at Marion, Ohio.

Wagenbreth's meat market at Miles City, Mont., has been destroyed by fire.

C. Hansen's meat market at Blair, Neb., has been destroyed by fire.

G. T. James' meat market at Bennington, Okla., has been burned.

C. E. May has closed up his butcher shop at Bridgeport, Neb., and retired from business.

S. J. Wheltham has purchased the meat business of I. L. Bennett, at Bristow, Neb.

P. M. Ensley has closed out his meat business at Davenport, Neb.

Karl Mueller is opening up a new butcher shop at Sidney, Neb.

A. C. Hall has opened a new meat market and grocery store at Albia, Ia.

The Brukert-Krueger Grocery & Meat Company has opened for business at Roundup, Mont.

C. K. Bennett has disposed of his meat business at Wheaton, Kan., to Ben Wells.

Bellport Bros. have sold out their butcher shop and bakery, at Hoisington, Kan.

F. M. Sowers has moved his butcher shop into his general store at Deerfield, Kan.

Carl Korenke has purchased the butcher shop of Herman Wrayt at Kensington, Kan., and has consolidated it with his own shop in the Norton building on North Main street.

Ernest Sidener has disposed of his butcher shop at Ada, Kan., to Earl Sechrist.

J. F. Fritts has opened a meat market at Luray, Kan.

Q. W. Harrison has opened a new butcher shop at Manhattan, Kan.

H. C. Freese, of Seneca, Kan., has opened a butcher shop at Holton, Kan.

W. H. Pointer has opened a new meat market at Selden, Kan.

L. F. Bradley has opened a new grocery store and meat market at Oakland, Kan.

Rutter & Pease have opened a meat market at Milton, Kan.

Roy Pixler is adding a stock of groceries to his meat business at Burr Oak, Kan.

Alphonse Van Dyke has succeeded to the entire meat business of Jacobson & Van Dyke at Republic, Mich.

E. G. Muck has engaged in the meat business at Michigamme, Mich.

Floyd Titus has purchased the butcher shop of W. J. Beets at Grant, Mich.

M. E. Thompson has admitted his brother William to partnership in his meat business at Middleville, Mich.

Dukes & Pickard have succeeded to the meat business of Thompson & Dukes at Kent City, Mich.

E. S. Bazley has opened a meat market at Lansing, Mich.

The Revelstoke Meat Market Company has purchased the business of W. A. Palmer & Company at Revelstoke, B. C.

The Frye-Bruhn Company has enlarged its meat market at Aberdeen, Wash., by adding the adjoining room.

The Valley Meat Market at Lyman, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

C. W. Parker has succeeded to the meat business of Parker & Jange at Lyman, Wash.

The meat market of W. J. Turner at Laporte, Minn., has been destroyed by fire.

Work has begun on the remodeling of the meat market of George Fulk at Newmarket, Iowa.

A. H. Drury has sold his meat market at Athol, Mass., to his brother, G. D. Drury.

DEALERS FORM PACKING COMPANY.

Ten acres of ground in the southwestern part of Indianapolis will be the site of buildings and a plant to cost \$150,000 which will be erected by the Butchers' Packing Company, an organization incorporated last week for \$300,000. Local dealers in groceries and meats are among the incorporators.

There are more than 1,000 grocers and butchers in Indianapolis and it is intended to cater entirely to the local trade on a co-operative basis. The incorporators are L. P. Cornet, F. G. Dittman, Orval Mehring, Abner Lewis, Charles F. Koehler, Frank X. Erath and James Gibson. The erection of the plant will be begun at once.

CITY WILL NOW GIVE AWAY MEAT.

Councilman Lyman Newell has introduced a resolution in the Cleveland, Ohio, council for the establishment of a city meat market where meats will be given twice weekly to poor families. "The city provides coal, coffee, flour, sugar and grain foods to the poor," Newell said. "I think it ought to go a little farther and give them meat on Wednesdays and Saturdays."



Your Men Have Just As Good a Right As You

to a clean and easily cleanable place to hang their clothing.

PEN-DAR STEEL LOCKERS will keep them contented

They are built of expanded metal and sheet steel, and present a smooth, attractive surface.

Besides being neat to look at, they are fire-proof, vermin-proof, germ-proof and practically time-proof.

Made in units, rows, tiers or groups. Every locker furnished handsomely finished and with hooks, shelf, lock and number plate. Illustration shows design No. 230.

Write for Catalog.

EDWARD DARBY & SONS CO., Inc. 234 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FISH!

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FISH!

You will save money in buying your Fish **DIRECT** from the Wholesaler.

B. F. PHILLIPS & CO.

7 "T" Wharf,
BOSTON, MASS.

Correspondence Solicited—Satisfaction Guaranteed

OUR SPECIALTY

{ Rockport Steak Cod Shore Haddock

New York Section

Superintendent A. F. Reis of the S. & S. Company's New York plant has returned from a trip to the West.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending May 27 averaged 9.18 cents per pound.

A. Silz, the big game and poultry merchant and importer, was in Albany last week to talk over game legislation with Governor Dix.

John L. Van Neste, of the Conron Bros. Company, has returned from a trip through Western territory looking into the poultry situation.

The live poultry commission merchants have been on trial this week in General Sessions on the charge of having maintained a combination in restraint of trade.

The Brooklyn Branch, Master Butchers of America, held their annual outing at Rockland Lake last Sunday. The day was fine and there was a big attendance and everybody had a fine time.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending May 27, 1911, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 16,309 lbs.; Brooklyn, 175 lbs.; the Bronx, 125 lbs.; total, 16,609 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 15,742 lbs.; Brooklyn, 16 lbs.; Queens, 100 lbs.; total, 15,858 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 3,045 lbs.

Many retail butchers who find competition too keen in the shop trade are entering the hotel supply business, where the hours are shorter and the work is more agreeable and better paying. Jacob Goldfish, who has been supplying the hotel and restaurant trade for a number of years past, prefers that style of business to a shop, and has been very successful. He is a shrewd buyer and has built up a big business by treating his customers so that they feel they can depend on him to look after their orders properly. From a small shop he has built up a business which, he says, amounted to over \$52,000 last year.

The Sinking Fund Commission held a hearing last week on the proposal to change the North River water front at West Washington Market in a manner which would result in the wiping out of the market. The city dock department claims the frontage is needed for docking of large vessels. The butchers declared the removal of the market was not necessary, and if it should be removed they expected the city to provide a new site and reimburse them for the expense of removal. The hearing was adjourned to June 14, when a report will be made by a committee appointed to investigate the whole question.

Arrangements have been completed for a dressed poultry demonstration, whereby the different methods of dressing and carrying dressed poultry will be shown and commented upon by representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The demonstration will take place at the North Moore street house of the Merchant's Refrigerating Company Friday, June 9 from 2 to 4 p. m. and Saturday, June 10, from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Arrangements have been made through Mr. Horne, of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company, for the keeping of the poultry in one of the chill rooms, where it will be easily accessible to the public, and either Dr. M. E. Pennington, chief of the Food Research Laboratory, or Dr. Witmer, also of the department, will be present during the hours mentioned to give information to visitors.

Conron Bros. Company have won the suit brought against them on the ground of violation of the State game law in holding wild ducks in storage under bond out of season. Some years ago the game law was amended to allow the carrying of game during the close season, when it might be put in storage and bonded. An attorney recently claimed the amendment illegal and commenced suit to recover fines from Conron Bros. Company, the case being a test case. If successful all who had carried game in storage were to be in turn sued. The Appellate Division decided in favor of Conron Bros. Company last week, upholding the right to store the game. The complaint charged that defendant company kept in storage in July, 1910, forty wild ducks, and pointed out the penalty should be \$60 for each bird where there was a violation of the law. An answer filed by the Conron company explained that the defendant company, acting under another section of the game law, had given a bond so that it could hold during the closed season such part of its stock as it had been unable to dispose of by the time of the opening of the closed season. To that defense the plaintiff demurred, but Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court held it was a sufficient defense, and gave judgment for the defendant. That decision was upheld by the higher court.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

(R) means Renewal Mortgage.

Aaronson, Morris, 1070 Prospect ave.; United Dressed Beef Co. \$50.
Brandel, Louis, 444 Wendover ave.; Jos. Levy & Co. \$160.
Falco, Jas., 167 Elizabeth st.; United Dressed Beef Co. \$100.
Frieda, Wm., 1442 Ave. A.; Rudolph Dvoracek. \$200.
Giglio, Maria, 606 Pelham ave.; United Dressed Beef Co. \$150.
Goldberg, Saml., 307 W. 117th st.; United Dressed Beef Co. \$171.
Hutter, Louis, 237 Eldridge st.; Fred Lesser. (R) \$61.
Oxman, I., 1570 Park ave.; Fred Lesser. \$150.
Schnepp, Nick, 827 1st ave.; United Dressed Beef Co. \$250.
Sussal, Morris, 174 E. 112th st.; United Dressed Beef Co. \$165.
Stelzer, Harry, 1375 Intervale ave.; Jos. Levy & Co. \$80.
Schorn, Nellie, 1032 2d ave.; Julius Levy. \$800.

Salamonowitz, B., 177 E. 90th st.; Fred Lesser. \$150.
Thetman, S., 634 E. 11th st.; Fred Lesser. (R) \$25.
Weinberg & Salmory, 15 1st ave.; United Dressed Beef Co. \$200.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Frankenberg, Carl, 2751 8th ave.; Annie Frankenberg. \$550.
Metzger, Benj., 1730 St. Nicholas ave.; Jac Hanauer. \$750.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Bell, Benj., 2360 Pitkin ave.; Levy Bros. \$50.
Berg, I., 2034 Pitkin ave.; Gust. Selner. \$50.
Bellet, Giacomo, 668 6th ave.; Nick Testa. \$100.
Baraz, Jacob, 182 Park ave.; Van Iderstine Co. \$54.
Collette, Salvatore, 291 N. 5th; Herman Brand. \$165.
Emil, Selig, 819 Gates ave.; Levy Bros. \$100.
Fine, Jacob, 53 Bartlett; Van Iderstine Co. \$25.
Kornblum, Israel, 192 Stone ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. \$55.
Keller, Abraham, 1808 Pitkin ave.; N. Y. Butchers Dressed Meat Co. \$30.
Mahr, Sam & Harry Morgenstein, 52 Stagg; Herm. Brand. \$125.
Naimen, Kuba, 100 Sumner ave.; Herman Brand. \$115.
Quigley, Thos., 291 Smith; Gustave Selner. \$230.
Rosengarten, Sam., 344 South 4th; Levy Bros. \$125.
Rosenberg, Heinrich, 108 Hopkins; Herman Brand. \$100.
Sander, Nathan, Pitkin ave. cor. Douglass st.; Levy Bros. \$75.
Schultz, John, 238 Wythe ave.; W. Brainhardt. \$250.
Trock, Sam., 276 Atlantic ave.; United Dressed Beef Co. \$150.
Weiss, Joseph, 291 Utica ave.; Levy Bros. \$100.
Wollowich, Sam., 57 Moore; Julius Levy. \$50.
Weinstock, Sam & Jacob Dunn, 342 Hamburg ave.; Herman Brand. \$110.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Chazan, Barnett, 558 Blake ave.; Sam'l Koslow. \$160.
Levine, Jacob, 158 Osborn; Morris Turkenich. Nom.
Niemann, Chas., 291 Smith; Thos. Quigley. Nom.

GROCERS, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Draghy Bros., 329 3d ave.; L. Barth & Son. \$120.
Ellisberg, Max, 511 3d ave.; L. Barth & Son. \$740.
Fetelson, Nath., 243 E. 78th st.; Kollman Katzman. \$360.
Feinberg, Jos., 738 8th ave.; Oscar Koppialsky. \$1,300.
Hotel Rector Co.; Stern Bros. (R) \$23,240.
Immerman, Louis, 829 6th ave.; Benj. Polansky. \$300.
Kahl, Mary, 917 E. 156th st.; Herm. Held. \$753.
Maurer, Henry C., 291 Burnside ave.; Sophia C. Ahrens. \$1,700.
Tunik, Sam'l, N. W. cor. Jackson ave. and Home st.; David & Herm. Edelstein. \$75.
Angelons, Angel, Business as Elite Rest. and Chop House; Jerome G. Hauser. \$550.
Abrahams, S. & P. Jacobus, 269 7th ave.; Westin & Steinbart. (R) \$305.
Bloch, Max & Pauline Fruchborn, 414 Broadway; Harry Wolpin & M. Gershwin. \$12,500.
Cleimer, Sam'l & Harry Denis, 472 Broadway; Leopold Frank & Bernard. \$1,000.
Fero, Jas. J. & Jno. R. Tierney, 550 Broadway; Wm. North & Herbert Allen & E. W. Reed. \$1,000.
Gonopoulos, N. & A. Lickas, 1461 1st ave.; Cooperman & Mohuson. \$98.
Goldstein, Benj., 198 E. Broadway; Isaac Cohen. \$545.
Katz, Harry, 37 W. 38th st.; Sam. Katz. \$200.
Kunst, Emanuel, 37 Grand st.; Frank F. Schroeder. \$1,000.
Maher, Margaret, 1238 2d ave.; Herm. Kasig. \$175.
Ryer, Jeanette W., 1124 Broadway; Jos. Mayer. \$500.
Toba, Fred E., 60 Greenwich ave.; Geo. H. Hamilton. \$300.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Bozzo, Giacomo, 425 W. Broadway; Eugenia Catalano. \$335.
Bart & Carton, 194 Delancey st.; Gussie Bart. \$1.
Cantor, Louis, 194 Delancey st.; Paul Barth. \$200.
Greenberg, Louis, 2111 3d ave.; Nath. Chinitz. \$1.
Gehrken, Henry C., S. E. cor. 120th st. and 1st ave.; Jno. Helmsath. \$840.
Immerman, Louis & Jos. Polansky, 3504 Broadway; Isidor Yedlin, by Mayer & Sam. \$3,200.
Kotzenberg, Gustav, 1319 Teller ave.; Otto Stahl. \$1.
Koppialsky, Oscar, 738 8th ave.; Jos. Feinberg. \$3,300.
Milazzo, Francesco, 250 Elizabeth st.; Vito Sciara. \$800.
Pathos, Constantine C., 383 2d ave.; Jas. Karshole. \$230.
Weckesser, Geo., 489 E. 134th st.; Wally Weckesser. \$1.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Abrahamowitz, Moses, 3247 Fulton; Barnet Fogel. \$160.
Fleischmann, Martin, 2693 Fulton; Ernest H. G. Steinhoff and ano. \$160.
Holmschlag, Sam'l, 366 5th ave.; Max Beiner. \$425.
Schweibert, Marie, 1 East 2d; Geo. Kohler. \$400.
Cantor, Sarah, 81 Hamilton ave.; Nathan Begun. \$150.
Gloscia, Pasquale & Michele Motta, Newmans Walk, C. I.; Luigi Russo. \$406.
Lipton Catering Co., Bush Terminal; Jas. Y. Watkins & Sons. \$518.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Begun, Nathan, 91 Hamilton ave.; Sarah Cantor. \$300.
Charney, Isidore, 81 Tompkins ave.; Jos. Bienstock. Nom.
Friedman, Isaac, 1749 Prospect pl.; Lena Geller. \$385.

